The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Relief Becomes Shanghai's Major Business After A Year of War

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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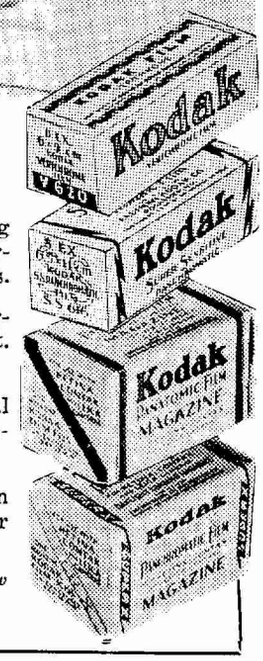

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JAPAN'S GREATEST MILITARY ERROR —THE SHANGHAI INCIDENT!

A decade or two hence, when Japanese historians begin to write the account of Nippon's current unhappy continental adventure, they will undoubtedly describe the Shanghai "Incident" as the gravest error committed during the war by the oft-blundering military minds in Tokyo.

Few Japanese realize that their fond hopes for a quick, decisive and profitable victory were buried in the fields and creeks of the Woosung-Liuho-Shanghai area. Still fewer Nipponese have the courage to make this tragic revelation to the war-weary Japanese people, to whom the battle of Shngahai is still represented as a glorious victory.

Battles won do not necessarily win the war. Japan has won a thousand victories in the past thirteen months; —she has half lost the war. And the seeds of defeat were sown by the Japanese Navy in Shanghai.

Superficially, the Japanese were victorious in Shanghai, for they had succeeded in forcing picked Chinese troops to retreat. But the ordeal of blood and fire gone through by half a million soldiers; the misery and suffering of many more millions who were compelled to flee from their homes; and the wholesale destruction of material values by the Japanese Fighting Services had generated a powerful antidote, which saved China from collapse under the hammering of the Japanese war machine.

The original Japanese war plans provided for the swift occupation of North China and the subsequent negotiations between Japanese generals and a cowed government in Nanking. The Nipponese troops were to established their outposts on the northern bank of the Yellow River, which would have served as a boundary between China proper and China controlled by the Japanese bayonet.

There has been no desire to extend military operations to Central China. On the contrary, the anxiety to prevent the spread of the hostilities to the Yangtse valley went to the extent of ordering the evacuation of Japanese nationals from every Yangtse port.

From Hankow and points downstream, hundreds of Japanese obediently went to Shanghai and Japan proper, for the sake of confining Japanese Imperial ventures to the northern provinces.

But the policy-makers in Tokyo reckoned without the Japanese Navy. To remain on the sidelines while the Army was basking in the sun of military glory and immense appropriations was beyond the Navy's forbearance.

The Navy was determined to allow no monopolization of popular attention and funds. And the only possible spot to gain glory and yen was here, in Shanghai

where there already was a strong landing force, armed with tanks, howitzers, armored cars and other weapons.

Thus it was that while tens of thousands of Japanese were evacuated from every corner of China, a small community was allowed to remain in Shanghai to provide the Navy with an opportunity for "protecting Japanese lives and property."

Japanese protestations of their innocence of causing the outbreak of hostilities here seem unconvincing when it is recalled that the entire Japanese community in Tsingtao, numbering about 20,000 persons, was evacuated without much ado. For a time, Nipponese residents here numbered about a fourth of that number and there would have been little difficulty in withdrawing them to the safety of Nagasaki had the Navy so desired.

The Navy did not desire so.

On the contrary, acting in direct opposition to the wishes of the Army and the Cabinet, the Navy rushed reinforcements to Shanghai to teach the Chinese a lesson, to establish lasting peace in East Asia and to enhance the Navy prestige.

The Navy's stubbornness furnished the Chinese High Command with a god-sent opportunity. Had the Japanese Army's well-considered plan of localizing the "incident" in North China prevailed, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would have had to send his troops north, over two antiquated railways with inadequate rolling stock. His attenuated lines of supplies and communication would have been exposed to the constant threat of Japanese raids. Moreover, the very terrain of Hopei and southern Shantung favored the Japanese, with their mechanized equipment.

The Japanese Navy's tragic error saved China. Gen. Chiang accepted the Navy's gauntlet and rushed his picked troops into the Shanghai area to engage the naval landing party in battle.

For a week, Japanese bluejackets here were in constant danger of being pushed into the river. But the enraged Army refused to come to their succor. It is a well known fact that soldier-crammed Japanese Army transports rolled gently off Woosung for days while the bluejackets were being slowly picked off by Chinese sharpshooters.

Only on Aug. 20, when the Army decided that the Navy "had enough," were troops landed in Woosung and hand-to-hand clashes heralded the commencement of a titanic three-month battle.

It mattered little that the Chinese, despite their numerical superiority, could not overwhelm the small Japanese naval landing party. From a national, long-term view it also mattered little that 300,000 Chinese soldiers were wounded and killed while billions of dollars' worth of property went up in smoke and splinters.

The Shanghai "incident" plunged unwilling and surprised Japan into a major war, brought her into a direct and sharp conflict with foreign Powers, and compelled the Japanese General Staff to strain every ounce of energy and material resources to protect the extended lines of communications.

The three-month war planned by the bright boys in Tokyo and Changchun, in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army, gradually developed into a major holocaust which compelled (or, perhaps, supplied the necessary justification for) the introduction of air-tight regimentation of Japan's economic, social, and political life.

The main effect of the hostilities in China was the destruction of the politically powerful industrial and commercial group, which for the previous decade had been the main moderating influence in Nanking. It was this class, backed by the nation's land-owning gentry and military leaders, which supported the decade-long anti-Communist drive. It was also this group whose counsel outweighed the demands of students and other patriotic elements for war on Japan in the eventful years of 1931-37.

By destroying the property of these elements, the Japanese Fighting Services deprived the merchants and industrialists of their political power and radically changed the balance of forces operating within the Nanking Government.

Eliminating Shanghai financiers and property-owners from the political scene, the Japanese themselves stiffened Chinese resistance against oppression by facilitating the entry of various vocal anti-Japanese organizations into the Government.

Had Shanghai been spared, this city's bankers, traders and mill-owners might as they had done in the past, as a matter of self-preservation, co-operated with the Japanese in re-establishing normal conditions and in persuading the National Government to make peace with the invader.

Paradoxically, thus, every bomb dropped by a Japanese naval airplane upon a Chinese cotton mill for the special purpose of reducing competition faced by the Japanese textile manufacturers immediately rebounded in stiffening Chinese resistance and in making more remote the hope of peace.

Desperate efforts being made by the Japanese authorities now to persuade Shanghai's industrialists to co-operate with the Japanese by threats to confiscate their factories cannot re-establish the influence of this once-powerful group.

Other elements traditionally friendly to Japan have been repelled and alarmed by the Japanese display of frightfulness in Shanghai and its vicinity.

The wanton destruction of educational institutions, the reign of terror instituted by the victorious troops in the occupied areas, and the frank admission that the conquered territory would virtually be added to the Japanese Empire drove these pro-Nipponese elements to the other side of the fence. If, in their hearts, they still believed in the possibility of Sino-Japanese friendship, they could not voice their thoughts in the face of Japanese excesses.

When the original plans of the Tokyo General Staff went awry, the Japanese military operations in this country became a desperate race against time. The Shanghai "incident" itself cost Japan three months. Its inevitable outcome was the protraction of the hostilities to this very moment.

Had the Japanese stayed away from Shanghai, they could have conceivably made peace with the Central Government. Japan's resources then would not have been exhausted and she would have retained her place as a great Pacific Power.

But the battle of Shanghai and the consequent extension of hostilities to Central China fundamentally changed the balance of power in the Pacific, with Russia replacing Japan as the most important nation in the Orient. The Tokyo General Staff and the ambitious younger officers in Changchun who long dreamed of fighting Russia, now find themselves in an almost helpless condition.

In terms of manpower, the immediate cost of the Shanghai "incident" to Japan was about 20,000 officers and men killed and three times that number wounded and maimed. To these losses must be added the cost of waging a major battle for three months and the value of Japanese property destroyed in the Shanghai area during the hostilities.

But the cost and significance of the Shanghai phase of the war cannot be considered independently. The Navy's decision to fight here set off a chain of events which are still in progress.

There is good ground for believing that the hostilities would not have assumed their present proportions or lasted as long as they do had the Navy complied with

the Army's demand for the evacuation of the Japanese population from Shanghai and the localization of fighting in North China.

Whatever economic advantages the Japanese "robber barons" may gain in Central China in the future, they cannot offset the terrific cost and the political setbacks experienced by Nippon since and because of the Shanghai "incident."

NIPPONESE CONTROL TSINGTAO, USE FAMOUS BEACH SANS CLOTHING

THE Japanese Army has discovered a new way of showing its disregard for Westerners and their customs. According to a British businessman in Tsingtao, who was interviewed in *The China Press* on August 6, the Japanese Army has monopolized the beach of China's famous summer seaside resort for two purposes: to exercise their horses and for bathing purposes by the Japanese Army, the members of which individually and collectively spurn the use of bathing suits.

Foreigners and Chinese who previously went to Tsingtao to escape the hot months, now find their bath houses—for which they paid good lease money—entirely monopolized by Japanese soldiers. Foreign women and children who venture on the beach, frequently are compelled to run for their lives to escape galloping Japanese cavalrymen who race their horses in the surf. And if they escape the horses, they are compelled to observe the spectacle of dozens of Japanese soldiers parading up and down the beach without the customary bathing suits. Practically all of the families of American naval officers and enlisted men, who went to Tsingtao, departed immediately after the action of the Japanese soldier in slapping the wife of Lieut. Massie. Other foreigners who have remained at the resort, do not use the public beach but frequent places far removed from the Japanese Army.

But Tsingtao is also (or was) important commercially. Practically all business in the Port is now controlled by the Japanese. Coal has been monopolized and the price has been pushed up to $110 a ton, probably the world's record for monopoly prices for a product which is mined within a few miles of the city and transported, ordinarily, over an excellent railway and several motor roads. Tsingtao is an important egg-export market but all foreigners, excepting one or two, have been squeezed out by the Japanese who pay the Chinese farmers low prices.

As there is special interest in Tsingtao due to Japan's promise at the Washington Conference—to return the city and province of Shantung to China, but has never been able to keep her hands off the territory, we cite further evidence of conditions under Japanese military rule. The Tsingtao correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* (British), after stating that the Japanese military did not bother people if they minded their own business and that a "perfectly enjoyable holiday can still be had there," then proceeded to describe conditions: In the first place a number of unemployed white Russians have organized the Tsingtao branch of the Anti-Communist Committee of Tientsin. Russian-Jewish property owners subscribed $500 to the Committee "as a goodwill offering for fear of discriminatory treatment." All Russians remaining in the port over 10 days must pay $3 for a permit. If they have Chinese passports or are Soviet citizens they may defy the Committee, which has a Japanese adviser who is connected with the police.

The following are a few extracts from the report:

"The restrictions and other conditions are such that foreign shipping companies cannot possibly comply with them . . . . the difficulties are explained away as military exigencies. . . . hence the day when ships other than Japanese have free use of wharves is far away. . . .

"Excursions to the Laoshan district, which is guerilla territory, are not advisable and in fact very difficult as the roads have been broken in several places by the guerillas to prevent cars from going up there. . . . Japanese civilians do not go anywhere near Laoshan and the military avoid it too. . . .

"Definitely, do not bring your radio to Tsingtao as considerable difficulty will be found with the Customs . . . . Short-wave sets are prohibited and long-wave sets may be held up. . . .

"In order to avoid trouble it is advisable not to smoke until clear of the wharves as the army sentry's psychological makeup and language difficulty may be the cause of unnecessary unpleasantness. . . .

"Those arriving . . . . would do well to know exactly where they intend to stay (also the address) as passport officers meeting ships require this information before passengers are permitted to land. . . .

"There are hardly any Chinese holidaymakers from other parts this year and not likely to be. Most of the wealthy Chinese merchants have left with their families and those with former government or party affiliations not in line with Japanese ideas, have made themselves scarce and have had their property confiscated.

"One or two foreigners of the Rome-Berlin Axis have profited as a result of their close connections with the Japanese, as also have a number of white Russians. . . .

"The Japanese do not desire Tsingtao to be popular this year as their hands are full with the business on hand, *but it is gratifying to be able to say that they are not going out of their way to make things difficult for those who do come. . . .*"

ISOGAI APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF KWANTUNG ARMY

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, for the past eight months commander in North China, has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Japanese Army which controls Manchukuo. Isogai's predecessor at Hsinking, Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo, was appointed Vice-Minister of War at Tokyo. The Vice Chief-of-Staff, under Isogai, will be Major-General Kanji Ishihara.

According to an article in the July 30 issue of the *Manchuria Daily News*, Army organ, the new appointments are expected to greatly strengthen Japan-Manchukuo "joint-defense" presumably against the Soviet Union. In an interview, the new Chief-of-Staff stated that Japan's operations in attaining the country's mission, were still in their initial stages with the real work yet to come! He stressed the gravity of the current situation and declared that the China Incident constituted the first step which Japan was taking to make her real contribution toward establishing peace in the Far East and the world at large.

Referring to the relations of Japan and Manchukuo, Isogai said the part which the new state should play in helping Japan fulfill her mission was "truly great." Manchukuo's importance had been doubled by the China Incident, he said.

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Of unusual political significance was the appearance in Shanghai for two days this week of a so-called Monchukuo "Goodwill and Economic Mission," bound for Europe. The Mission consisted of 26 Japanese and "Manchukuoans," and was headed by Han Yun-chieh, Minister of Economics of the puppet state. The *Domei* dispatch explained that nine members of the Mission were of the Han, "or Chinese race," eight

were Japanese, and in addition there was one Mongol, one Manchu and one Korean. The nationality of the six remaining members was not stated as they presumably were Japanese army officers.

In view of present developments on the Manchurian-Korean-Siberian borders, there was special interest in the statement that the Mission intended to visit "those European countries which share our views in opposition to communism and favor the establishment of a new Asia on the basis of Japan-Manchukuo-China unity. They plan to visit Germany, Italy, Poland, Franco's Spain and El Salvador, which was the first country to recognize Manchukuo.

In an interview Han stated that he possessed plenipotentiary power to negotiate treaties and trade agreements.

While in Shanghai the Mission was closely guarded by the Japanese military authorities and taken to visit Gen. Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China, the Japanese Naval Headquarters, the Army Special Service Section and the Japanese Embassy. They also called on Liang Hung-chih, chairman of the Executive Council of the Nanking "Reformed" Government.

The ship bearing the party, the Terukuni Maru, flew the Manchukuo flag, the first time that emblem has ever been seen in the Shanghai harbor.

STRONG PROTEST SENT ROOSEVELT ON "HANDING-OVER" ISSUE

FIFTEEN local organizations, including Chinese and foreigners, combined this week in dispatching a telegram to President Roosevelt urging his assistance in preventing the Shanghai Municipal Council and Police Department from handing over to the Japanese—without trial—young Chinese charged with terrorist activities against their disloyal countrymen. In addition to sending the cable to the President of the United States, copies were supplied to the British and French Consuls-General and other members of the local Consular Body. The telegram was as follows:

"Supporting Chinese Government's protest, we urge American Government which is signatory to land regulations to take immediate action to prevent the Municipal Council from illegally handing over to the Japanese Army for certain execution, young Chinese patriots arrested here and held without trial charged with terrorist acts against disloyal Chinese. The Council's action is contrary to generally accepted concepts of justice and humanity as well as the treaty regulations governing the recognized civil courts of the International Settlement."

The organization which headed the groups signing the telegram was the Chinese Ratepayers Association which embraces practically all of the legal voters and taxpayers in the Chinese community in the International Settlement. In addition to endorsing the telegram to President Roosevelt the Ratepayers Association also lodged a strong protest with the Municipal Council on its own accord. The telegram was handed to Frank P. Lockhart, U. S. Consul-General for transmission to Washington.

In addition to the telegram protesting against the action of the Municipal Police in handing over alleged Chinese terrorists to the Japanese Army, it was reported that another strong telegram was being prepared for dispatch to Washington bearing on certain larger phases of American policy in connection with the Sino-Japanese issue.

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Although it was reported in *The Morning Leader*, a Chinese language paper issued under British auspices, that the 20 Chinese youths arrested for alleged connection with the disturbances on July 7 had been handed over to the Japanese, the report could not be confirmed. The police authorities admitted that one boy who was arrested, allegedly with a bomb in his possession, had been handed over to the Japanese Special Service Section. The *Morning Leader* also reported on August 4 that a Chinese newsboy was shot and killed by Japanese soldiers in Pootung for selling Chinese papers which had been banned in Japanese-controlled territory by the Japanese Army censors. The report stated that the newsboy was selling the *Hsin Shun Pao*, published under Japanese auspices, but since no one would buy it, the boy added to his stock several Chinese papers published in the International Settlement which the Japanese had banned.

Japanese Propaganda Marches On

RECENTLY there have been some disclosures pertaining to Japanese propaganda in the U. S. which are of interest to Americans residing in China and also to the Chinese.

Americans and other foreigners in the Far East have long been familiar with the propaganda activities of the American, Henry W. Kinney and the Irishman, George W. Gorman, both of whom receive their chief support from the Japanese government controlled South Manchuria Railway or from the secret propaganda fund of the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Japanese Army which controls Manchuria.

About three years ago Kinney, after 10 years with the S. M. R. announced that he had given up his activities as propagandist for the Japanese and intended to spend the rest of his life with his Japanese wife on the island of Tahiti, which is French controlled.

That there was special reason for this unusual move was obvious because Kinney took special pains to see that all of the Shanghai newspapers carried extensive reports of his retirement to Tahiti. His work at Dairen was taken over by his son, Bishop Kinney, who was born in Hawaii and also has a Japanese wife. There were rumors that Kinney's "retirement" to Tahiti had some connection with the announcement, somewhat later of Japan's "southward expansion" movement in the direction of French Indo-China and the Philippines, but after a year of retirement Kinney suddenly reappeared on the China scene.

The public did not have to wait long to discover the reason for the interruption to Kinney's retirement, for he was soon busy buttonholing newspaper correspondents at Shanghai and urging them to send reports to their papers in the United States and Europe telling of the urgent necessity of American and European financiers and industrialists making loans to the South Manchuria Railway in order to enable the Japanese to consolidate their position on the Continent. Countries which did not help the Japanese would not be permitted to participate in the fruits of Japanese conquest, or words to that effect, according to Kinney. He is now in the United States continuing his quest for funds for the S. M. R. and the Kwantung Army.

Gorman, who edited the *Manchuria Daily News* (owned by the S. M. R.) in Dairen for a considerable period, is now editor of two Japanese publications in Peiping, both issued in the English language one a monthly magazine, *The Caravan* and the other a daily paper, *The Chronicle*.

It is an unnsual situation that much of the Japanese propaganda distributed in the U. S. is financed, directly or indirectly, through the South Manchuria Railroad or its affiliated organizations, or by Japanese interests which are concerned one way or another with

Manchuria. Three of four years ago it was brought out in the course or a debate in the Diet that the Kwantung Branch of the Imperial Army in Manchuria had a so-called "secret fund" amounting to more than Yen 10,000,000 which was used for propaganda concerned with Japan's colonization program on the Asiatic Continent. Recently a new Japanese organization, also concerned with Manchuria, entered the field which is also conducting an extensive propaganda campaign in America with the object of paving the way for an American loan. This concern is known as the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. It is almost entirely owned by the puppet Manchukuo government but there is nothing in the firms publicity to indicate that it is not a private company. The head of the corporation, which has a capital of Yen 450,000,000 is Yoshisuki Aikawa, Japan's leading "war millionaire." He first promoted a corporation in Japan with a capital of Yen 700,000,000 which embraced most of the inflated industries which supply materials to the army. He was then sent to Manchuria where he helped organize the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation which took over most of the subsidiary industrial organizations which previously were operated by the South Manchuria Railway. The capital for this enterprise was largely supplied by the Manchukuo Government which issued bonds for the purpose which were guaranteed by the Japanese Government. Recently it was announced that Mr. Aikawa was planning a trip to the U. S. for the purpose of obtaining credits from American industrialists and financiers to enable Japan to carry out her economic program on the continent.

Japan's propaganda activities, so far as the U. S. is concerned, takes two forms: The publication of books and booklets in the Far East which are mailed to newspaper editors, college professors, chambers of commerce, public libraries, government officials, members of Congress in fact any individual who may be in a position to influence public opinion. As stated, much of this material is either paid for directly or indirectly by the South Manchuria Railway or by organizations subject to the influence of the Kwantung army.

The other type of Japanese propaganda is that produced in the United States, a reference to which appeared in the issue of *The Review* on July 30 under the title, "Japan Initiates New Propaganda Drive." Recently there was an expose of Japanese propaganda in the United States which apparently resulted from the inquiry into German Nazi activities. It was shown that Nazi agents in the United States were also supplying information to Japan.

A recent publication entitled "Japan in Pictures" is a good example of the type of publicity which the Japanese are now mailing to the U.S. in large quantities. A special number for June of this year contained as its leading article "China's New Regimes and What They Stand For." The article was written by Shigeru Kamio. It contained group pictures of the Nanking and Peiping puppet governments and two photographs of the Chinese renegade Wang Keh-min, who is Japan's No. 1 puppet in Peiping. The article, too long for reproduction here, dealt enthusiastically with the future prospects of China "following the elimination of the oppression of the Nationalists." According to the Japapese writer Chinese Nationalist influence had been eliminated from most of the provinces north of the Yangtsze River and as a result, three new regimes had arisen to take over the task of reconstruction. The writer claimed they were steadily gaining strength, with the prospect that they would play an important role in the final solution of the crisis in the relation's of Japan and China. The three regimes were "Provisional" Government of the Republic of China at Peiping, the "Renovation" Government of the Rupublic of China at Nanking; and the "Autonomous" Government of Mongolia and other regions north of the Great Wall, exclusive of Manchukuo. The article made much of Japan's efforts to prevent the spread of Commnuism in Asia.

Any idea of monopolizing China to the exclusion of other nations was emphatically disavowed. Japan's policy was summed up as follows: "Friendship between Japan and China; a common front of the two countries against the spread of Communism in China; collaboration in the economic development of China and rejection of the despotic, misguided rule of the Kuomintang," all of which were prerequisites for eliminating the sources of future conflict in the Far East.

Mr. Kamio held out the following bait: "The opening of China's immense undeveloped area to peaceful economic exploitation will indeed offer ample room for the enterprise of all nations. Far from involving any attempt to drive the powers out of China, the establishment of the new order, will mean that the assistance of foreign capital will be welcomed more than ever."

But there was also a veiled threat, that any power which does not concur in the Japanese program might be left out of the running. The author said: "By adopting a hostile attitude towards the new regimes on the ground that they are the tools of Japanese domination or the products of aggression, the foreign powers may themselves lose the opportunity which is offered them to share in the benefits of the new order."

In this connection there recently has been considerable propaganda spread abroad that the Japanese have offered their European allies, the Germans and Italians special privileges under a revival of the old sphere of influence policy. Recently when the Japanese announced their program for monopolizing inland water communication in the hinterlands of Shanghai, the directorate contained the name of a German, the only non-Japanese in the list. It was claimed that the directorate also contained the names of several Chinese, but none of the names was disclosed.

Much space in the publication was devoted to such pictures, as, for example, a Japanese soldier watching Chinese women workers operate cotton looms. Another picture showed Japanese soldiers watching Chinese farmers at work under a title. "On the Road to Recovery."

There was an open letter written by a member of the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* addressed to a member of the U. S. Congress. The gist of the letter which occupied several columns was in this paragraph: "Japan's policy has two aims, on the one hand, to maintain her legitimate rights and interests necessary for the rights of a growing nation; and on the other, to do this in friendly relations with China, relations which are necessary for the development of both countries. Japan has, however, been bitterly disappointed, time and again, by the irresponsibility and lack of good faith of the Chinese government ..... We Japanese, like the people of your great country, want to live in peace, to raise our living standards and to enjoy prosperity together with China. We, too, are just plain folks who want to get along with our neighbors."

A double page spread of pictures was entitled "Wanton Acts of Destruction." Most of them dealt with the destruction of Japanese cotton mills in the Tsingtao district. There was no reference whatever to

the fact that this was done in retaliation for Japanese destruction of over 900 Chinese factories in the Shanghai district.

Despite destruction of most of China's universities and libraries by Japanese airbombers there was a long article entitled "Saving China's Cultural Heritage." In the upper corner of one page was a picture of a Japanese soldier with a doll tied to his belt. The inscription under the picture said, "No Japanese soldier who carried a doll mascot dangling from his belt could entertain anything but love of peace even while engaged in hostilities."

There was a large map, showing Japan's military control of some 500,000 square miles of Chinese territory.

The publication, described herewith was only one of hundreds of similar pamphlets and special editions which have been published in Japan or Manchukuo and mailed to the U. S. in a never-ending stream with the object of influencing American opinion.

It is difficult to describe the pamphlets issued from the press of the S. M. R. at Dairen as they are as numerous as the sands of the seashore. The following are typical:

Peaceful Manchukuo—Ten-page illustrated booklet containing on front cover a picture of three well-fed Chinese children. Amidst attractive illustrations of grazing flocks of sheep, the Showa Steel Works and Manchukuo children having exercises, appears this paragraph, "How happy the Manchukuoans are at their independence! The mere riddance of the bandits is a source of joy in itself. For us, (presumbaly the Manchukuoans), there is now no foreign element to menace our pacific life—to disturb our tranquility."

Japanese Spirit in Full Bloom—Sixty-four page pamphlet consisting of a collection of episodes. In front is a picture taken at the Shanghai Civic Center, just back of the main building which previously housed the offices of Mayor Wu Te-chen. The picture shows three Japanese soldiers reverently placing a Kuomintang flag over the fallen statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The underline stated that the statue "had toppled to the ground when Chinese forces counter attacked the Shanghai Municipal Building." The first chapter explains the term, "Bushido in Full Bloom," to the following effect, "In comparison with the European soldiers, the Japanese soldier is superior neither physically nor mentally, but what makes him a better fighter is a dauntless spirit with which he courts death as the greatest honour."

The concluding paragraph of the booklet said, "We regret we had little to speak for China . . . . the Chinese simply do not possess these virtuous qualities—Allegience, Valour, Courtesy, Fidelity and Frugality. The Japanese do not crave for the downfall of China. We do not seek the elimination of the Chinese race. We desire friendship, peace, and goodwill, but unfortunately, this desire was not granted. We were forced to take up arms against our neighbor, but now that we are compelled to negotiate with China through bullets and bombs, from trenches and tochkas, we ask one favour of the Chinese: Please fight like men, civilized and brave; for enemy you be, you have our love and respect. God save you from betraying this love and respect."

North China in Transition—Twenty-four pages of text, ten pages of pictures. Contains three chapters, "On Way to Reconstruction," "Progress of the North China Autonomy Movement," and "Conclusions." Among the conclusions is the following, "Manchukuo and North China know of no natural boundary. They form one economic unit, while in the cultural sense, Japan, Manchukuo and North China have retained an identical culture based on 'Wangtaoism' from days of old, while in recent years this principle has taken a reverse course, flowing from Manchukuo into North China. . . . This fact is evidenced in the enthusiastic movement for the revival of the culture and civilization of the eastern regions, headed by numerous political and patriotic organizations that launched their active drives *following the China incident.*

Attempt to Break Down China's Racial and Cultural Consciousness Through "Education"

WHAT Japan has feared most during the past few years was an enlightened China. In the eyes of Japanese militarists, there is no greater enemy to their so-called continental "program" than intelligent Chinese whose influence was rapidly uniting China's masses into a mighty weapon of opposition to aggresion and oppression and into an instrument of national liberation and progress.

This explains the wantonness and thoroughness with which Japanese warlords have destroyed schools and cultural institutions throughout China during the past year of hostilities. Acting on the assumption that all Chinese schools were hotbeds of anti-Japonism, the Japanese have waged a ruthless war on Chinese education in an attempt to suppress all patriotic thought.

But their crusade has produced an opposite effect because never in China's history, was the country more nationalistly conscious than today. Where modern nationalist education failed to awaken the people, Japanese airbombings have produced the "awakening" effect.

Japan's education policy for China is centered on subordination of Chinese minds to Japanese thought-domination. Toward this end, the Japanese military in occupied areas has fostered a pro-Japanese educational program, including the opening of Japanese schools with the teaching of Japanese language, compulsory revision of Chinese text-books, designed to break down Chinese racial and cultural consciousness, censorship and control of newspapers and regimentation of all cultural activities.

As the result of the past year's hostilities, practically all of China's first rank educational and cultural institutions which were located mostly in Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, Peiping-Tientsin and the Hankow area have been demolished by Japanese airbombing. To enumerate a few of them, one may mention the National Central University at Nanking; National Sun-Yat-sen University at Canton; National Tung Chi University, Chi-Nan University, Futan University, Kwanghua University. Great China University, National College of Commerce, National College of Music, Municipal Museum, Municipal Library, and the Commercial Press Works and Library at Shanghai; Nankai University and its Middle School at Tientsin; Hopei Provincial College at Paoting; National Wuhan University at Wuchang; Hunan Provincial University at Changsha; University of Amoy at Amoy, and many other schools.

Most of the foreign administred missionary educational institutions in China have either been damaged or forced to suspend operation. Of the thirteen leading Christian colleges and universities and several other separate professional schools of medicine and theology, twelve are at present operating on a reduced basis. Cheeloo University in Tsinan is closed for the present.

The University of Nanking has been removed to the campus of the West China Union University in Chengtu. Ginling College, Hangchow Christian College, St. John's University, the University of Shanghai and Soochow University have been forced to evacuate their campuses and are operating in temporary quarters in Shanghai. The plants of Nanking, Ginling, Soochow, Hangchow and Shanghai Universities have been damaged and their equipment looted or destroyed. Faculty houses on a number of the campuses or nearby have been thoroughly looted with the result that a majority of faculty members have lost all of their possessions.

These are chief results of Japan's one year of war on Chinese education. On the ruins of China's cultural institutions, the Japanese militarists and their Chinese puppets are attempting to superimpose a new educational system based on a "pro-Japanese and anti-Comintern" program. As a first step in Nanking, a Japanese language school was opened on June 10 with one Yang Cheng-hua, a Formosan, as principal. Nanking's "Ministry of Education" has also established a school for the training of 200 Chinese students in Japanese propaganda methods. These future "cultural runners for Japanese imperialism" are given liberal subsidies and travelling expenses. The period of study is two months, during which they will undergo intense instruction in the Japanese language. Then they will be assigned to various schools in Japanese occupied areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang to check up on the "new Education."

Nanking has also appointed a committee charged with the duty to revise textbooks used in Chinese schools. Particular attention is being paid to textbooks on history, geography and Chinese language and literatue, which are to be thoroughly revised with elimination of all Nationalist thought pertaining to race or nation. New textbooks have already been compiled and printed and are expected to be ready for use when the fall term opens in September.

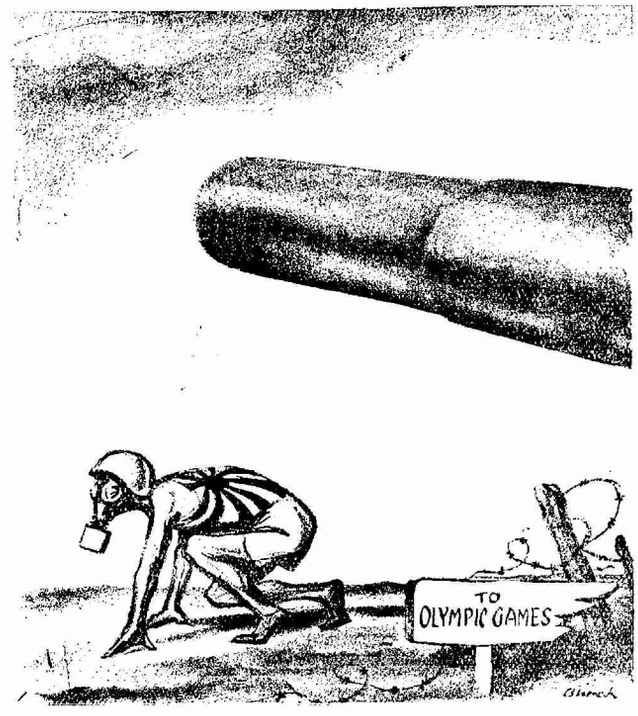
Not content with these measures designed to foster "friendship" for Japan the Japanese have also prepared a plan for rigid control of the Chinese press. They have announced two measures: the establishment of a "training school" for Chinese newspapermen at Nanking with Chin Mo-shai, chief of Nanking's publicity department, as head. Some 60 students are reported to have been admitted into the school where they listen to Japanese instructors lecture on "pro-Japanese and anti-Comintern" propaganda. The other step includes reorganization of various Chinese newspapers in order to establish effective supervision. The *Nanking Min Pao* has been renamed *Nanking Hsin Pao* with Chin Mo-shai as president. The *Soo Pao* of Soochow renamed *Jih Pao*, while the *Hsin Chekiang Jih Pao* renamed *Hangchow Hsin Pao*. A new paper called *Pengpu Hsin Pao* was recently established at Pengpu, important railway town on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in northern Anhwei. "New Style" newspapers are to be established in all centers.

In North China, the Japanese are planning to reopen the National Peking University in the old capital with Tang Er-ho, Peiping's education minister, as president. To ensure effective carrying out of a pro-Japanese policy, two Japanese educators have been appointed. Shirushi Nasu, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University, is to be the dean of the College of Agriculture, while Dr. Sen Nagai, professor at Taihoku University, will head the College of Medicine. Both have arrived at Peiping and are making preparations for the opening of the two colleges.

The Japanese propaganda organ "Hsin Min Hui" (New People's Society) is exerting pressure on foreign missionary schools in Peiping. Owing to the constant interference with its operation the well-know Yenching University headed by Dr. John L. Stuart, may suspend in Peiping and remove to Tientsin. The Catholic University and the Sino-French University are uncertain whether they will reopen next fall. Another Japanese language school was recently opened at Taiyuan with an enrollment of 39 students.

In Shanghai, the Japanese have tried various schemes to suppress Chinese education and nationalist thought among youths, but so far have failed to meet with success. Among the methods adopted were censorship of Chinese newspapers, registration of Chinese schools and teachers, revision of Chinese textbooks, printing of pro-Japanese textbooks, and establishment of Japanese language schools, registration and supervision radio stations.

"ON YOUR MARK, JAPAN!"



From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

This cartoon in the Post-Dispatch was accompanied by an editorial referring to the Tokyo decision to withdraw from the 1940 Olympics. The recommendation of Helsingfors, Capital of Finland as a site for the next meet was approved as an excellent proposal on the ground that the "Finns are not only athletic, but they have a sense of international honor which needs further recognition in the world."

The Japanese of course, have gained complete control of all schools and cultural institutions located outside the International Settlement and the French Concession (south of the Soochew Creek). But inside the foreign controlled areas, they have not (yet) been able to extend their influence over Chinese schools, despite repeated attempts to do so. Afraid of precipitating international complications through armed seisure of these schools, the Japanese, through their puppet "Ta Tao" Government of Pootung, have resorted to threat, bribery, and even murder, but all have proved ineffective.

Recently, the "Ta Tao" regime set up an "educational" department to intensify the Japanese campaign against Chinese schools in the two foreign administered areas, with Hsu Wen-chih, formerly an official in the City Government of Shanghai, at its head. Agents of this department are understood to have established a secret office inside the International Settlement. Through this office, Hsu is said to have issued "orders" to various Chinese schools demanding they register with the "Ta Tao" Educational Bureau.

The "order" was completely ignored by the authorities of the schools. Another attempt to control education in the Settlement was the "order" to bookstores to submit all texts to the "Ta Tao" educational department for approval before publication. This order was also ignored,

Apprehensive over constant Japanese attempts to control Chinese cultural activities inside the foreign administered areas, the Shanghai Publishers' Association has organized a "cultural protection" movement. All persons connected with schools, newspapers, and the printing industry have been urged to join the movement. The Association in a statement declares that Chinese publishers in Shanghai are determined to oppose Nanking's order to censor textbooks. This step, the statement says, is designed to undermine Chinese culture and facilitate enslavement of the people. Compliance would certainly lead the nation to extinction. The message urged all Chinese publishers to defy the order and not co-operate with traitors.

Despite Japanese destruction of Chinese educational and cultural institutions and their pernicious effort to undermine Chinese culture, Chinese educators are highly optimistic regarding the future. Far from being intimidated by Japanese terrorism, Chinese educators have been stimulated to greater efforts. To quote a recent statement of Dr. T. H. Lee, President of Fuhtan University:

"China's educators are today looking fearlessly to the future, determined to carry on their work in preparing the country's young men and women for the forthcoming great task of rebuilding the nation after the war.

"Although Japanese aerial and artillery attacks, together with extensive war operations, have destroyed many school buildings and made resumption of classes impossible, the administrative authorities of various Chinese private and Government schools have promptly made arrangements to open regular classes in areas outside the war zones.

"Today, practically every university in Shanghai has resumed classes either in temporary quarters in the International Settlement or in cities further removed from the hostilities.

"Chinese educators, who have always been leaders in the reconstruction movement in China during the past 25 years, will be the last to bemoan the destruction of their fine school buildings and the drastic cut in their salaries, which, in many cases, have been reduced by 60%.

"Instead we are not in the least discouraged by the losses, because we feel that the spiritual gain brought about by this struggle for national existence will more than compensate for the destruction of the buildings, cuts in salaries, and other material setbacks.

"Before the educators of China today is the great task of guiding the nation's youth on the proper roads whereby they will be prepared to take part in the work of post-war reconstruction. No matter what happens, China's schools and universities will carry on.

"Throughout the country today, Chinese educators, though seriously hampered in their work by the lack of equipment and books, are placing the main emphasis of education on practical and scientific course in order to teach the young men and women the art of building and making. As the students go to classes today with the din of bomb and shell explosion in their ears, the teachers must guide them towards the ambition to rebuild what has been destroyed.

"The present is difficult, but the future present great opportunities for the people of China. The students of today will be the leaders of tomorrow. It is our sacred duty to prepare them to carry on."

Few intelligent Chinese of this or future generations will soon forget the declaration of Kori Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, in the course of a debate in the Japanese Diet, that one of the Japanese Army's chief objectives was to force the Chinese to recognize the superiority of Japanese culture.

Nervousness Marks City's Approach to August 13

SHANGHAI approached the date August 13th with all the tenseness of an entrenched army awaiting the "zero hour." What Shanghai was guarding against, residents were not quite certain, although a vague feeling pervaded the city that Chinese terrorists were going to repeat the bombings laid to them on July 7; that somehow or other, guerilla units might penetrate Settlement and Concession boundaries and create havoc on the anniversary of the opening guns of the Shanghai. Nonetheless, Shanghai laid the most elaborate precautionary measures ever witnessed by the city.

Beginning August 8, the Settlement was under a virtual state of martial law. Soldiers of the various defense forces strengthened their guards and military units began a systematic patrol of all streets in various sectors. In all, including armed forces of powers, the S.V.C., police and police specials, Shanghai's armed strength during the week was approximately 17,000.

Most thoroughfares leading into Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Foch were barricaded off and with the exception of the Bund, Kiangse and Yu Ya Ching Road there was no way of getting either into or out of the Settlement as far west as Yates Road. Strengthened police patrols were on duty at the barricades and vehicles as well as pedestrians were carefully searched prior to entering the Settlement.

The members of the Russian Regiment which used to do duty on Garden Bridge were withdrawn and replaced by Seaforth Highlanders. An additional member of this unit was especially posted at the bridge to register details of all military vehicles that come south of the creek from Hongkew and Wayside.

Roof gardens in the different amusement-resort buildings as well as those of the department stores remained closed on August 9 and the rain that descended on Shanghai throughout the morning apparently dampened the enthusiasm which terrorists might have felt about causing disturbances. Everything was quiet and nothing occurred, except for the tremendous inconvenience and delay caused to motorists by the barricades, which impede the normal passage of the very heavy noon-hour traffic.

Streets Barricaded

Following up week-long preparations, the Settlement Police went into action August 8 when, to the consternation of motorists and pedestrians. Settlement streets leading into Avenue Edward VII, were barricaded. While the Bund, Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road are accessible from the Concession, all roads up to Yu Ya Ching Road have been closed off while further west. Yates Road is the only one that is open to traffic. Still further up on Avenue Foch several streets have been left open. Motorists who were not told of these measures before-hand, met with considerable difficulty in reaching the Central district. Traffic jams lasting as long as 20 minutes were encountered on the corner of Yu Ya Ching Road and Avenue Edward VII, while the situation was no better on all other important crossings in the Central district.

On the other hand, "terrorists" also went into action on the same day, although this in a milder form than usual, for all they did was to distribute anti-Japanese pamphlets at the intersection of Chekiang and Nanking Roads.

Many of Shanghai's big firms planned close down on August 13 in order to prevent any injuries that might be sustained by members of their staffs in the event of any terrorist acts taking place on the fateful anniversary day. Reports that banks were going to declare a holiday as well were denied although all Chinese schools were to be closed planned while many Chinese shops suspend business.

Japanese took strict precautions on the other side of Soochow Creek, inland traffic both by road and waterways having been suspended and it being more than likely that Hongkew and all the adjoining districts across the bridge will be closed off from the south side of the Settlement on August 13 and probably the next day. Refugees from Pootung and other districts under the control of the Japanese, continued to pour into the Settlement as a result of rumors that the guerillas entrenched near Shanghai were going to attack Japanese positions.

Rumors were flying fast and thick in Nantao this week to the effect that all communications connecting the native Chinese city of Shanghai (now occupied by the Japanese) with Pootung or the Settlement and Concession were to be closed for three days, from August 11 as a precautionary measure against the activities of guerillas during the first anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai.

$111,000,000—a World Gift to China's Needy

WHEN Japan began unloosening its deadly explosives upon China little more than a year ago, there arose a wail from the suffering, the wounded, the homeless and the hungry that was heard around world.

And like it has met every major catastrophe, the sympathetic of the world responded wholeheartedly to alleviate a suffering visited upon a nation of 450,000,000 peoples—a plight, fraught with fear of an unseen death, which perhaps has had no parallel in history.

The world started giving one year ago—and it is still giving.

Today, a rough estimate of contributions for relief in China is set at M. $111,000,000!

It is, perhaps not too surprising that the United States leads the list of donors to China's relief cause. The American citizen knows, too, the meaning of suffering, and naturally is quick to respond to the hardship of others. The annual floods of the Mississippi River, the dust storms of the Middle West, the hurricanes of the Southeast, and the earthquakes which occasionally rock its Western cities, have all spelled disaster and death. The American Red Cross and other charitable organizations have met all these catastrophes with generous gifts.

While a goodly portion of American contributions to China were made prior to the prevailing favorable exchange rate on U.S. dollars, cash donations have over a period of one year, totaled approximately M.$8,000,000. Besides cash donations, the American public has given freely of its medical supplies and cast-off clothing for use by the destitute in the countless refugee camps scattered throughout China. One noteworthy American and Philippine donation was 5,000,000 doses of cholera vaccine. Other countries which have sent cholera vaccine through the League of nations are Turkey, Egypt, Australia and Ceylon. Some 6,680,000 does were secured within a two-week period in July. The Philippines alone, sent some 2,000,000 doses. Joining in the campaign of China-aid were numerous fraternal organizations, and Catholic and Protestant churches.

Great Britain, Germany, Holland and the Philippine Islands also have manifested their sympathies for China's masses. British donations have been in the neighborhood of M.$3,000,000. The majority of German, Dutch and Filipino gifts have been in the nature of medical supplies and clothing. While France as a nation falls short of the mark set by other mentioned countries, French charitable groups in Shanghai's French Concession have done much to care for destitute Chinese. A recent noteworthy movement by Shanghai's French was the starting of a lottery, the proceeds from which will be used in civilian relief.

100 Active Organizations

Reports received early in August from New York said tha the American Red Cross is to begin a drive to raise a million dollar relief fund. The China Relief Committee intends to open a campaign in the Autumn for the creation of a five million dollar relief fund. At the same time, more than 100 organizations in America are now engaged in campaign work for China relief. One of the latest contributions from America was made by Chinese residents. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident, Chinese contributed $100,000 for the relief of the families of officers and soldiers killed or wounded thus far in the war.

In the American organizations and their contributions, listed below, the figures represent both the amount already received in China and the amount which drives by these organizations are confident of sending to China. It is from these gold dollar figures, transferred into Chinese dollars at an average exchange rate of 5-1, that the approximate M.$8,000,000 figure is formed.

Organization	*U.S.$*	*Chi.$*
American Red Cross	500,000	165,000
United Council for Civilian Relief in China	200,000	
National Students Council of Y.W.C.A.	16,000	
Chinese Women's Relief Association	120,000	
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China	280,000	
China Famine Relief	75,000	
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	60,000	
China Aid Council	175,000	
International Red Cross (Hankow Unit)		700,000
National Christian Council (U.S., other Nations)		140,000

The United Council for Civilian Relief in China, sponsors of the "Bowl of Rice" parties in the United States on June 17 of this year, have reported that a true estimate of the amount of money raised by their novel parties, perhaps will not be known for at least six months, although officials are confident that the U.S.$200,000, mark will be reached.

In the case of the Hankow Unit of the International Red Cross, their drive in America was one of the first to start. Officials sent out appeals to those listed in "Who's Who in America" and the result was approximately M.$700,000.

The contribution by the Associated Boards of Christian Colleges in China, a gift of U.S.$280,000 recently made, was for the purpose of giving financial aid to all Christian educational institutions.

Disbursement of Funds

Regarding funds received here from the American Red Cross, their disposal has been revealed in a report by Mr. C. R. Bennett, treasurer of two committees, the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief in China, the American Advisory Committee of the China Famine Relief, and acting chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Bennett reports:

"Up until August 5, 1938, funds remitted by the American Red Cross totaled U.S.$340,000 (General Fund) and U.S.$100,000 (Medical Fund). Disbursed by the Civilian Relief committee or the former "Emergency Committee" or the American consul-general from Red Cross funds, M.$165,000.

"The M.$165,000 figure is in Chinese dollars as the first donations were requested in Chinese currency. After approval, the consul-general drew on the Red Cross in Washington for the equivalent and disbursed the funds direct. There were large medical supplies sent out, but they did not come to our committee and it is difficult to ascertain the amount.

"Of these funds, U.S.$57,164 and M.$270,304 have been used for Shanghai medical and general relief (about 23½ per cent of the total). The American Red Cross has informed us not to expect more than U.S.$60,000 from their drive which will make a total of U.S.$500,000 and M.$165,000 of which U.S.$400,000 will be drive funds, the balance Red Cross donations."

In another list issued showing allocations of the Civilian Relief, China Famine Relief and the British Fund for Civilian Relief in China, Mr. Bennett points out that the Famine Relief Committee has donated M.$169,500 to Shanghai relief, the total for the two American committees being U.S.$57,164 and M.$439,804. Mr. Bennett notes that in addition to this relief work, the American groups have donated to 28 cities and areas other than Shanghai, U.S.$61,398 and M.$391,322—all for Chinese civilian relief.

"The China Famine Relief Committee," Mr. Bennett said, "has been functioning in China since 1920, first in Peking and later in Shanghai as the American Advisory Committee for allocating famine or famine preventive funds raised in America. Many millions have been allocated by it since its formation during the great 1920-21 famine in the north. It still receives funds from the China Famine Relief, U.S.A., and was recently requested by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China to allocate its funds.

"Soon after the hostilities began last year, China Famine Relief authorized the using of funds in hand for war refugee relief. (Previously, relief was usually restricted to victims of natural catastrophe.) Those funds, plus funds remitted to date (no drive) U.S.$131,000, are apart from the 'Bowl of Rice' funds of which the committee here has received only U.S.$50,000 (separate from the U.S.$131,000.)

"The United Council has informed us that they expect the proceeds from 'Bowl of Rice' parties to amount to U.S.$200,000 to be used for food, shelter, clothing and medical relief."

British Donations

Mr. Bennett said he could not vouch for the figure, but he is of the opinion that M.$115,000 has been donated direct from America to the Shanghai International Red Cross since last October.

Available information concerning British donations to China, reveals the following:

The Lord Mayor's Fund..... £130,000
Canadian League for Peace and Democracy .....U.S.$11,000

In the case of the Canadian League, the U.S.$11,000 was for the support of the American League for Peace and Democracy's medical unit in China. The league also sent three tons of medical supplies, besides another amount of unknown quantity.

While it is difficult to arrive at the exact total contributed by Overseas Chinese, reasonably reliable reports place the amounts as follows:

Overseas Chinese .....M.$100,000,000
Chinese (South Seas and Philippines) ...1,200,000

For administration throughout China, the Chinese government, through the Shanghai International Red Cross, has contributed to relief the amount of M.$1,036,000, including money from Liberty Bonds sold. Chinese firms and individuals have contributed M.$346,000 to the Red Cross.

Immediately after the Shanghai war, the Chinese government gave relief organizations in Shanghai M.$800,000 in Liberty Bonds and M.$200,000 in cash. The government redeemed M.$300,000 worth of the bonds and M.$186,000 worth of the bonds were sold by the Chinese Red Cross. Later, Father Jacquinot, creator of the famous "Jacquinot Zone" in Nantao, made a deal with the government for M.$350,000 in cash.

Shanghai foreigners have donated M.$186,000, and this amount included sums granted by the Shanghai Municipal Council French Municipal Council; however, as Chinese taxpayer tribute to the support of both councils, the figure, therefore, wholly foreign.

The War in Shanghai

ABOUT 9.15 a.m. a year ago today, the Japanese brought war into Shanghai for the second time in seven years. A mysterious shot fired on the Chapei front initiated and plunged this international metropolis into a nightmare of war which lasted for fully three months, resulting in appalling casualties and tremendous destruction.

Undeniably, the Japanese are today in occupation of Shanghai. But it was not the rich and prosperous Shanghai a year ago. It is a city in ruins, disfigured by the ravages of war and drenched with the blood of the innocent. Shanghai, lost to China, is no gain to the Japanese.

Shortly after the Lukouchiao Incident on July 7, 1937, tension was rapidly mounting in Shanghai. The city experienced its first flurry on July 24, when a Japanese seaman, Sadao Miyazaki, disappeared. His subsequent discovery and safe rendition to the Japanese authorities averted serious complications.

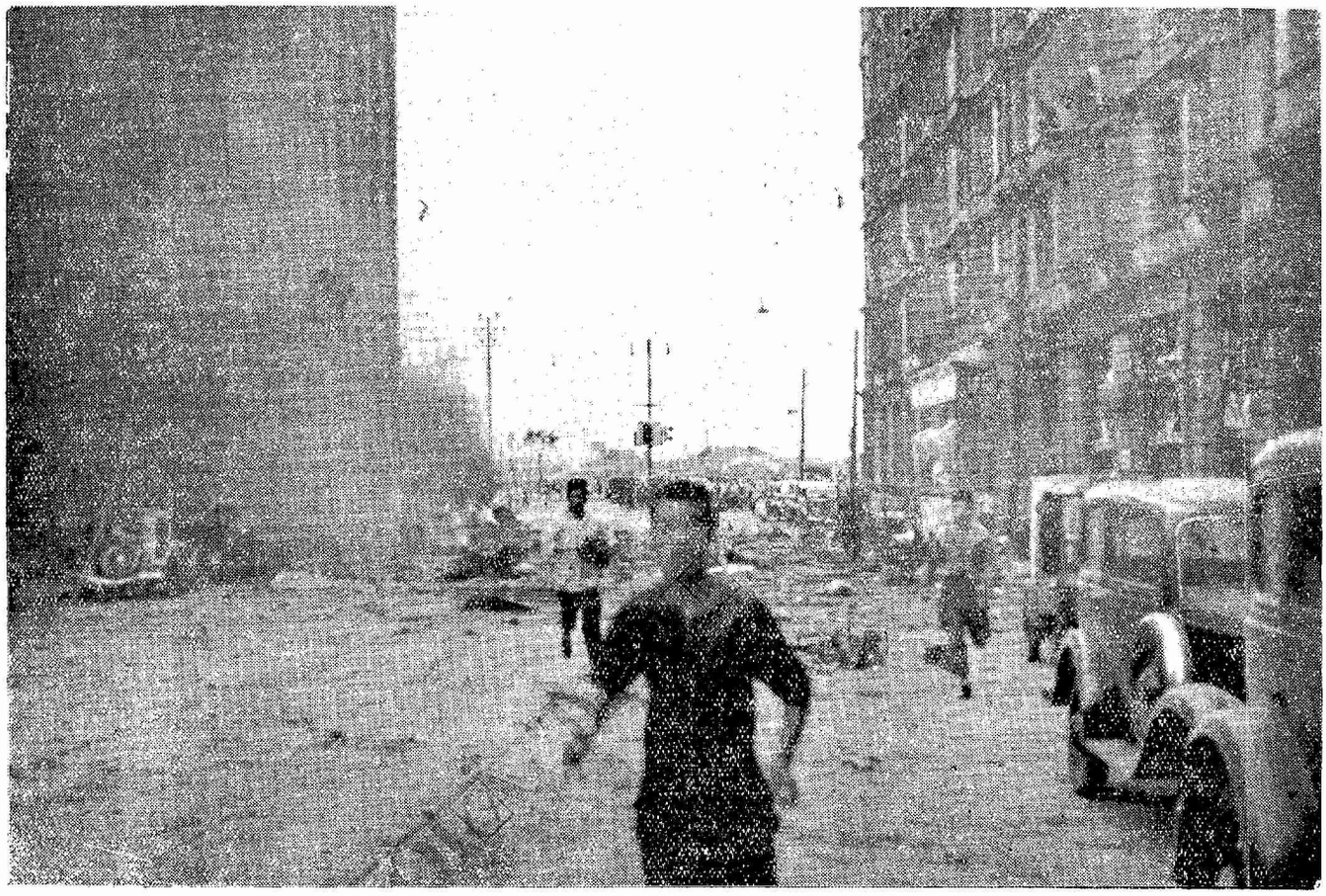
The fall of Peiping and Tientsin toward the end of last August aroused intense indignation in Shanghai. Despite the precautions taken by local Chinese authorities to prevent any untoward incidents in face of extreme provocation, the Japanese soon found a pretext for starting hostilities in Shanghai. When the Hungjao Road incident occurred on August 9, followed by the sudden concentration of Japanese warships in Shanghai harbor, it was generally realized that a second Shanghai war was inevitable and imminent. The developments in the next few days finally culminated into the outbreak of hostilities in the morning of Aug. 13.

In the early stages of the war, the Chinese appeared to have won an upper hand, but the subsequent arrival of huge Japanese reinforcements and full exploitation of their superior military equipment offset the Chinese superiority in numbers. After having withstood Japanese land, naval and aerial attacks for a month, Chinese forces deployed along the Yangtsze and Whangpoo River banks and withdrew to their first line of defence inland in order to get away from effective range of Japanese naval guns.

The military situation in Shanghai took a serious turn on October 26, with the capture by the Japanese of Tazang and Miaohang, strategic villages protecting Chapei and Kiangwan. After checking the Japanese troops for 76 days, Chinese forces defending Chapei and Kiangwan had to retire from the two areas to new positions south of the Soochow Creek. Following the withdrawal of the main Chinese force, a "lone battalion" held out in Chapei for four more days and finally evacuated on Oct. 31 on direct orders from General Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese Leave Shanghai

On November 5, a decisive development occurred in the military situation in Shanghai, when Japanese marines succeeded in landing near Chapoo on northern shore of the Hangchow Bay. This development, an unexpected flanking movement, constituted a serious threat to entire position of Chinese troops in the Shanghai area and on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. On Nov. 9, Chinese forces in Shanghai had to effect a withdrawal further westward and Chinese troops in Pootung also had to evacuate. After continuing bitter fighting for three more days with Nantao as their base, the last Chinese units withdrew on the afternoon of Nov. 12. This marked the end of large-scale hostilities on the Shanghai front.



Shanghai's war was just slightly more than 24 hours old when Chinese planes attempted to bomb the Japanese Flagship Idzumo, missed their mark and caused the havoc pictured above. The scene is at Nanking Road and The Bund, between the Palace and Cathay hotels. Hundreds were killed and wounded. A few hour later, on the same day (Aug. 14), two more bombs were accidentally dropped on Avenue Edward VII from a Chinese bomber which had been hit by a Japanese anti-aircraft shell. Thoughts of the scene that resulted still is a sad memory to Shanghailanders.

Following is a summary of the main events during the three months of Shanghai hostilities:

Aug. 9.—Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and Seaman Yozo Saito of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, armed with a service revolver, motored to the Hungjao Road area and allegedly attempted to drive into the compound of the Chinese Military Aerodrome. Challenged by a Chinese sentry on guard at the entrance of the Aerodrome, they fired on the Chinese guard and killed him. The Chinese *Pao An Tui* (Peace Preservation Corps), hearing the shots, rushed to the scene, exchanged shots with the two Japanese officers, and killed both of them.

Aug. 11.—Japanese Naval Squadron arrived with large reinforcements for the Japanese naval forces already in Shanghai. The landing of the Japanese reinforcements greatly alarmed the local Chinese population and intensified Chinese apprehension that the Japanese were ready to strike.

Aug. 12.—In view of the continuous arrival of Japanese reinforcements and their warlike preparations, two Divisions of Chinese National troops, the 87th and the 88th, were rushed to Shanghai from the interior and took up defense positions in the Chapei-Kiangwan Area. Whangpoo River at the boundary be-

tween the French Concession and Nantao (south of the Chinese City) blockaded.

Aug. 13.—At about 9.15 a.m., fighting broke out in Chapei. Yangtsze River below Chinkiang had been mined and thereby closed to traffic.

Aug. 14.—Fighting featured by fierce aerial warfare between the Chinese and the Japanese air forces. A squadron of Chinese planes attempted to bomb the Japanese flagship, *Idzumo*, which replied with heavy anti-aircraft guns. Shells and bombs fell in various parts of the Settlement. Late in the afternoon, several bombs dropped from Chinese planes directed at the *Idzumo*, fell at Nanking Road near the Bund. About 4.30 p.m., two more bombs were accidentally dropped on Av. Edward VII near the Great World (Chinese amusement house) from a Chinese bomber which had been hit by a Japanese anti-aircraft gun shell.

Aug. 17.—Chinese troops launched fierce attacks on Japanese positions in the Hongkew Sector and penetrated deeply into that area, threatening to split the Japanese forces. The first British reinforcements consisting of a battalion of Welch Fusilliers arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong. Evacuation of the first contingent of British and American women and children began this morning. The Shanghai Municipal Council issued proclamation, requiring all persons except those duly exempted by the Council to remain indoors within the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. and defining three measures for the maintenance of peace and order of the Settlement.

Aug. 18.—More British reinforcements consisting of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Ylster Rifles arrived at Shanghai. The second group of American women and children evacuated. They left the Bund at 10 a.m., when Japanese planes were heavily bombing Pootung. Up to today, nearly forty foreign warships had arrived in port, the majority of them being Japanese naval craft.

Aug. 20.—About 6.40 o'clock in the evening, a shell fell on the deck of the American flagship, *Augusta*, moored in the Whangpoo off the Bund, resulting in the killng of one seamen and the wounding of 18 members of the crew.

Aug. 23.—Japanese Army Spokesman announced that Japanese troops landed several places in the Woosung area last night and this morning under cover of heavy bombardment from Japanese warships and aerial bombing by planes. The Japanese military reinforcements estimated over 50,000 are under the command of General Iwane Matsui. Another appalling tragedy occurred in the Settlement At about 1 p.m., two unidentified aerial bombs fell into Central District, one passing through the roof and three concrete floors of the U S. Naval godown on Szechwan Road and crashed, unexploded, into the basement. The other struck the 7 story building of the Sincere Company on Nanking Road and exploded with terrific force, wrecking a large part of the fronts of both the Sincere and Wing On buildings and falling into Nanking Road caused over 600 casualties. The Japanese spokesman admitted that several Japanese aircraft were up in the air at the time when the two projectiles fell. The Chinese authorities declared that there were no Chinese planes flying over the Settlement at that time.

Aug. 24.—More that 16,000 foreign residents in Shanghai have been evacuated since the beginning of hostilities on August 12.

Aug. 25.—Some 700 French colonial troops, the first contingent of the French reinforcements, arrived at Shanghai from Indo-China on board the *Suphinx*. The Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, issued an order delaring a blockade of Chinese shipping along the China coasts extending from Shanhaikwan to Swatow in Kwangtung.

A year has past since Shanghai was initiated into the struggle between China and Japan—and still no peace has come to the city. Above is pictured a scene in Shanghai exactly 11 months and 10 days after that first shot was fired in Chapei, August 13, 1937. Here, on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo, is shown a Japanese ammunition and chemicals' dump going up in flames. An unconfirmed report said that Chinese guerilla units, still active in this section of Shanghai, were responsible for its destruction.

Aug. 26.—At about 2.30 p.m., while en route to Shanghai from Nanking in a motor car, the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen was air-bombed and machine-gunned by two Japanese planes near Wusih, as result of which the Ambassador received serious spinal wound. He was rushed to Shanghai and taken to the Country Hospital for treatment. The car at the time when it was machine-gunned was flying the British flag in addition a large Union Jack was painted on its roof.

Aug. 28.—Between 1 and 2 p.m., the Shanghai South Railway Station, which had been crowded with large number of refugees waiting for transportation to Hangchow, was ruthlessly bombed by several Japanese planes, resulting in more than 300 civilian casualties. The deliberate and merciless bombing of civilian refugees by the Japanese aroused general horror and dismay throughout Shanghai.

Aug. 30.—General Chang Chih-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Defence Forces, reviewing the fighting in the Shanghai-Woosung Area during the past week, stated that Japanese army units had suffered heavy looses during their landing operations. The American Dollar liner, President *Hoover*, was bombed at 5.40 p.m. outside Woosung by a Chinese plane which mistook the ship for a Japanese naval transport. The Chinese authorities at Nanking issued a statement through the Foreign Office, expressing deep

(Continued on page 364)

Traffic in Tragedy

BY DONALD M. DAVIES

A major business in Shanghai, just a year old and with a financial turnover of two and one-half million dollars is refugee relief. The number of persons involved, "clients" and administrators, is over a quarter-million.

For a huge work of mercy, organizations sprang up overnight just a year ago to answer the most urgent needs of thousands of absolutely helpless people, many suffering from shock, exposure, undernourishment, a few from physical mistreatment by military forces which drove them from their homes with shells, bombs and fire.

Refugees. Endless streams of them fled blindly and full of panic to the only haven they knew—the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai. From Chapei, Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Nantao and all the surrounding districts, they flooded into the protected areas of the Settlement and Frenchtown. They overran the streets and huddled like pigs in sties in empty buildings, vacant lots, on wnidow sills, in gutters and alleys. They sprawled for naps, nursed their babies, ate (when they could find or beg food) and lived their private lives in public.

The desolation of non-foreign Shanghai began August 13, 1937. Although warfare today in this region is restricted to spasmodic guerilla sorties several miles from the foreign sectors, the desolation is still with us.

Tuberculosis Takes its Toll

I saw an old man in the tuberculars' hut of the Salvation Army camp on Route Sieyes. Undernourishment had spelt for him, tuberculosis. Propped semi-reclining on a couch, he was receiving his last communion from a clergyman. His head was a skin-covered skull with cavernous eyes and cheeks. His body was a taut skeleton. He tried to cough. There was no energy left in him, and he sank back exhausted. The reverent numbling of the clergyman issued him into a life where perhaps there will be no war.

Two blocks north of Nanking road on North Szechuen road there is a little settlement of refugees. The shells of two business buildings house them. On mud floors are a few mats for beds. Locker space is a simply solved problem for there are few clothes to put in lockers. In one of the buildings there is a wash basin The children are bathed in the street and if an awkward pedestrian is splashed by Junior's Saturday night sousing, it's all in the refugee game. Adults take sponge baths if any. Some of the old women make a few coppers selling allegedly hot tea to passersby. Their lives hang by a thin thread spun by Fates gone daft.

There are many such huddlings together of the helpless who literally have no place to go and no work to do. The older ones stare off into space, dazed and weak. The younger, Chinese-fashion, make the best of what is at hand.

But the organized refugee camps offer a different story.

By the end of the first month of the Battle of Shanghai, the Shanghai Emergency Relief committee, a Chinese government organization, had established 149 makeshift camps caring for over 100,000 refugees. The National government was, then as today, one of the chief contributors to refugee relief. Other donations came from various organizations and private individuals in Shanghai, in China, and soon money began to trickle in from abroad. The number of camps sponsored by this organization dropped to 61 by May of 1938 and to 50 by August. At the latter date, they cared for just under 30,000 inhabitants.

After the fall of Shanghai, several officials of the Shanghai Emergency Relief committee were forced to leave the city because of government connections, and the organization was continued under the Shanghai Federation of Organized Charities.

By winter, refugee organizations had mushroomed to care for the growing needs of the growing numbers. Coordination was urgently needed and this was finally supplied by the Shanghai International Red Cross which began operating in the first few days of January 1938.

The Camps Are Clean

Inspection of the relief camp on Route Sieyes, sponsored by the Salvation Army and the Shanghai International Relief committee, gives an idea of how efficient and clean a refugee camp can be.

Mat huts costing $290 and housing 250 persons each give shelter to the camp's population of 5,650. A school, an auditorium, a tuberculosis unit and a recreation ground are among the features of the camp. Given the materials, the refugees themselves have built a high-roofed mat building for a hospital. Most prevalent cases here as in other refugee centers are cholera and typhoid, but doctors and nurses agreed there is little cause for alarm at present. The camp is beautifully kept—no litter on the grounds, the huts are kept clean, even the people look laundered.

At the other extreme is the Sinza road camp. Jampacked into two rows of houses with an alleyway between, the refugees live—or exist—in a welter of dirt, refuse and smelly humanity. In hallways so dark you can't see your footing you stumble into a child mother nursing her baby. In one-windowed rooms you find whole clans chopsticking their relief menus. With almost no furniture, with sanitary appliances hopelessly inadequate, and hardly room to turn around, the refugees are at least supervised and given a "home" here. There is a first aid room and administration office, there is some water for bathing and there is a roof for over a thousand heads.

Ranging between the two extremes are 141 other refugee camps. There are 124 in the International Settlement, 18 in Frenchtown and one very large one in Nantao. This total of 143 camps houses 150,000 refugees. By far the majority of the work is done and financed by the Chinese. The support of the Europeans and Americans is needed and deeply appreciated by the Chinese organizations and the refugees themselves, but foreign aid seems to be much more highly publicized than the fact that the Chinese have been anything but laggardly in taking the relief bull by the horns.

Many foreigners have devoted time and energy unsparingly to a humanitarian cause. Father Jacquinot as chairman of the Nantao Supervisory committee has been extremely valuable in the Nantao relief problem. Dr. J. E. Baker as director of the Shanghai International Red Cross has been invaluable in rationing provisions with the funds at hand. Dozens of other foreigners have played large roles.

The Shanghai International Red Cross rationed supplies for 121,000 refugees in early March. This compares with 139,000 cared for at the end of January when the organ had been operating a month. The refugee population was at a peak in late January and early February but by March the decline was setting in. The drop in S.I.R.C. rolls was fairly steady until mid-July. On July 19 the organization was supplying needs of 84,846 refugees. The S.I.R.C. figures do not cover the entire relief problem in the Shanghai area, but serve to show general trends. At the time the S.I.R.C. was rationing 85,000 persons, the total refugee population was estimated at 150,000. The total number of people served in the past year is estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000 —more if "repeaters," or persons who have visited camps more than once are counted. By the very nature of the situation, the refugee data is in such a constant state of flux that it is almost impossible to get accurate summaries. Complicating estimates is the fact that dozens of organizations sprang up poorly equipped for statistics and more interested in answering urgent needs than in filing figures.

International Potpourri

On July 19, the S.I.R.C. was rationing 103 camps, parent organizations of which represented all sorts of religious and humanitarian groups. The Salvation Army, Chinese government, Buddhist and Catholic influences were only a few of those at work to alleviate the suffering.

Twenty-seven hospitals were getting grants in aid, 12 of them hospitals established previous to the hostilities. The remainder were emergency civilian estbalishments. Six camps had clinics and eight mobile clinics tried to supply the needs of camps otherwise without medical attention. In addition there were one maternal and one venereal disease clinics, making a total of 16 clinics and 27 hospitals for 143 camps and 150,000 refugees. The medical program, under supervision of Dr. T. F. Huang, also provided a children's hospital which included a milk depot. Bean milk was supplied nursing babies as a supplement to breast milk and the residue from this bean milking process was made into bean curd cake for the older children.

An estimated 30,000 seriously injured soldiers have been treated during the year at the 20 emergency hospitals opened for this purpose during hostilities. The International Red Cross Hospital for Crippled Soldiers, under direction of Dr. W. S. Fu and Dr. Thornton Stearns, was the last survivor of the 20 original units. It was slated to close in August. With the help of the Peking Union Medical Center, the hospital was making artificial limbs for crippled soldiers and teaching them trades. At the end of June there were 229 cases in the hospital; by late July the number was cut to 130.

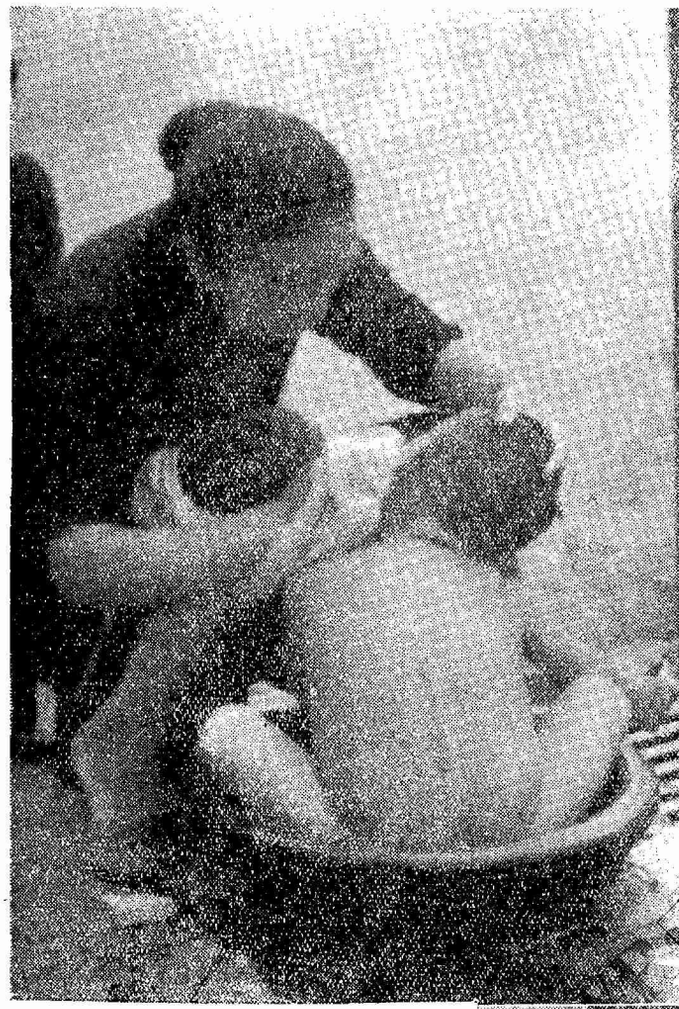
Donations to the S.I.R.C. by July 16 totalled $2,390,907.27 Total relief costs for the year met by all organizations has been estimated at around $3,500,000. The S.I.R.C. had in cash on hand as of June 30, said Dr. Baker, $170,000. Approximately another $170,000 had come in by July 19. Of the latter sum, $100,000 was from the Ministry of Finance, National Government of China; another $60,000 was from the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief in China.

It takes almost $170,000 per month to run the S.I.R.C. refugee relief rationing on the present basis. Principal costs are food, at $2 per month for each mouth, Following are the standard food supplies for 100 refugees for one day:

rice, 50 pounds
beans, 22 pounds
rolled wheat, 10 pounds
vegetables, 14 pounds
salt, 1⅓ pounds
oil, ⅓ pound

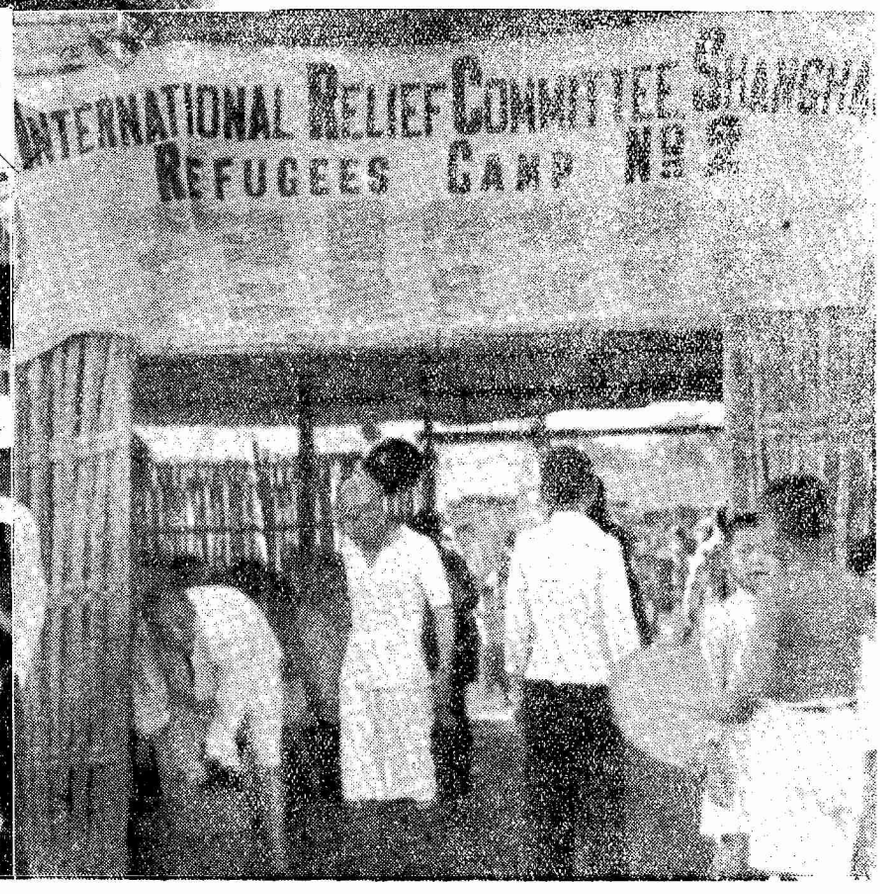
(*Continued on page 378*)

SHANGHAI CARES FOR ITS REFUGEES



Shanghai's wounded are given tender care. (*Below*) Victims of war find food and shelter under the banner of the International Relief Committee. *Photos by Donald M. Davies*

Mother finds a pair of grimey ears, and goes to work on them, (*Below*) Refugees are kept busy at work.



Pictures by Donald M. Davies

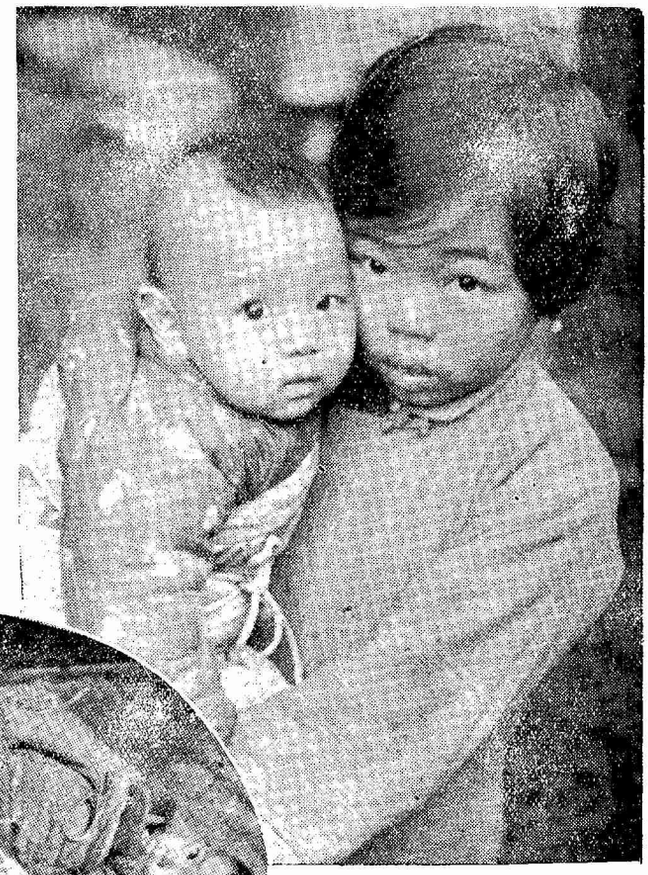
FEW IDLE MOMENTS FOR CITY'S HOMELESS

Chow time! A grateful acknowledgment to America's "Bowl of Rice" parties. (*Above*) Little fingers kept busy. (*Center*) Grandmother at work on the "old spinning wheel." (*Lower left*) Refugee weaving baskets. (*Below*) Knitting is a both popular and profitable pastime.

85-390

WHEN PANIC REIGNED IN SHANGHAI

Frightened, she flees with all her possessions loaded in a ricksha. (*Center*) A street becomes this lad's home.



Little sister is taking good care of brother as war rages over Shanghai.

(*Above*) Refugees, young and old, flee before the impact of Japan's armies.

Nanking War Toll Set at $246,000,000

WAR, and the sweep of Japanese armies over Nanking, left a staggering damage toll of $246,000,000 in China's former capital, out of which amount China's lowly farmer suffered a $41,000,000 loss.

This information has been brought to light in a booklet "War Damage in The Nanking Area." The volume, which will be ready for sale shortly, was prepared by Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, professor of sociology of the University of Nanking and his assistants who spent several months in collecting authentic data for the subject. The booklet is being published by the Nanking International Relief Committee, which authorized and sponsored the survey.

Consisting of the most comprehensive data yet to be collected and made public, the survey includes figures on deaths and injuries, destruction of buildings, farm losses and other significant information relative to war and its effects. Dr. Smythe, who has had considerable experience in making such surveys, spent several months with his assistants in assembling facts and figures on the subject. The study was finally completed in June.

In the foreword to the booklet, Prof. M. S. Bates, member of the executive committee of the organization, emphasized that in publishing the booklet, the position of the relief body is humanitarian, without regard to the nationality of war victims. However, in order to guard against controversial misuse of the report, the Committee feels that it is necessary to make a brief factual statement of the causation of the injuries and damages listed.

The burning of the municipal areas immediately adjoining the walled city of Nanking and in some towns and villages along the southeasterly approaches to Nanking, was done by the Chinese armies as a military measure, he explains. Practically all the burning within the city walls and a good deal of that in the rural areas was done gradually by the Japanese forces, during the period from a week after their entry until the beginning of February, he adds.

Looting Widespread

All the violence against civilians, he continues, was also done by the Japanese forces. Beginning early in January, there gradually developed looting and robbery by Chinese civilians, which had resulted in losses and damages to unoccupied houses. Recently, he continued, serious banditry, which currently rivals and surpasses the robbery and violence of the Japanese soldiers, is gradually growing in the rural areas. The foreword also points out that the survey shows that losses to life and property as a result of actual warfare only amounted to 1 to 2 per cent. The rest of it was chiefly brought about as an aftermath of war.

Investigations of the buildings in Nanking revealed that the total losses reach some $246,000,000, of which $143,000,000 were ncurred outside the city walls and $103,000,000 within the walls. In analyzing the amount of damages, the investigators found that 58 per cent, or $143,000,000, consisted of movables and 42 per cent or $103,000,000 consisted of buildings. Surveying the causes of the various damages, the report states that 1 per cent, or $3,000,000 was due to actual military operations. Some 67 per cent, or $163,000,000, of the losses was brought about by fire. Robbery and looting caused 31 per cent or $75,000,000 of the total damages.

In breaking the total losses into different classifications, the investigators found that 42 per cent of the damages, valued at $103,000,000, was done to buildings, while 58 per cent, or $143,000,000, was done to movables. In the latter category, movable properties for economic uses suffered damages to the extent of $114,000,000, domestic properties incurred damages of $29,000,000.

$40,000,000 Loss

In their survey of losses incurred by 221,000 people who remained in Nanking during the war, the investigators found that the damages amounted to $40,000,000, or about $838 per family. The figures show that 2 per cent of the loss was due to actual military operation, 52 per cent due to fire, 33 per cent due to military looting, 9 per cent to other robberies and 4 per cent unknown. The military looting, the booklet points out, resulted in losses of $6,000,000 in movable properties for economic uses and nearly $7,000,000 in domestic properties. This staggering sum, the report adds, has brought about disastrous effects on the daily life of the people now living in Nanking. In surveying the number of civilians killed and injured as a result of the war, the investigators found that the death toll included some 3,250 people. Of those killed, the report continues, 2,400 or 74 per cent met their death as a result of the soldiers' violence apart from military operations.

The booklet points out that "there is reason to expect under-reporting of deaths and violence at the hands of the Japanese soldiers because of the fear a retaliation from the army of occupation. Indeed, under-reporting is clearly emphasized by the failure to record any violent death of young children, although not a few are known to have occurred." In an explanatory note, the report states that a careful estimate from burials in the city and in the adjoining areas indicates that 12,000 civilians were killed by violence. The tens of thousands of unarmed or disarmed soldiers who were killed are not contained in these lists, it is explained.

The critical social and economic results of these killings are in part indicated, the report says, by the fact that the husbands of some 4,400 women were killed, taken away or injured. The number of children whose fathers were taken away, killed or injured was 3,250. Another tragic aspect of the killing is shown by the figures of the report which indicate that of the total number of deaths, 28 per cent of the men and 98 per cent of the women were over 60 years of age. Apart from those killed, some 3,100 people were injured. Of this number 38 per cent or 3,050, received their injuries as a result of the soldiers' violence aside from warfare.

Among the injuries reported to the Rehabilitation Commission of the Committee, 8 per cent of the cases among women between 16 to 50 were due to rape. This figure, the report explains, is a serious under-statement, since most women who suffered from such treatment would not volunteer the information, nor would their male relatives. The report also lists 4,200

(Continued on page 378)

JAPANESE ARMY STIMULATES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CHINA

Acme Photo in Newsweek.

How the Imperial Japanese Army is combining the sword and plowshare idea with Chinese "assistance" in areas under Nipponese military control.

ATROCITIES—EXPOSED BY THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES

These photos were taken by Japanese soldiers themselves. They made the mistake of taking them to a Chinese photographer for developing and printing. The photographers made extra prints, pocketed them. Above is shown a Japanese soldier with bloody bayonet, using a Chinese soldier for bayonet practice.

★

Great sport for the Men of Bushido—torture before the execution of Chinese soldiers and civilians.

★

(*Above*) Executions by the sword in the Nanking area. Chinese soldiers are forced to kneel before a pond, in order that their severed heads may conveniently roll into it. In this picture, note the Japanese soldier in the rear with a camera in the act of taking a picture of the execution. (*Left*) Nippon's warriors proudly view bodies which they have just finished mutilating.

A Criticism of the Great Powers

BY GERALD L. G. SAMSON

(In the Hongkong Sunday Herald)

DESPITE an average of one actual air-raid a day and the dropping of at least one thousand bombs (many weighing 500 lbs. and more) over the city of Canton during the last two months, the sum total of the damage done of a strictly military nature is NIL.

Wongsha station, the terminus of the Hankow-Canton Railway, the alleged objective of so many of these raids, functions as usual. Neither the station platform nor the track has been put out of commission. Four or five locomotives (two of which were being overhauled) have been damaged but only one beyond repair (and that was an obsolete engine). Some godowns and employees' dormitories were hit in last Sunday's raid which I witnessed; nevertheless that did not prevent the train for Hankow leaving on schedule.

The city's new electric power plant was destroyed weeks ago; yet Canton still has its electric light. And even if the older power station is destroyed, it will not effect the military situation one iota. The only sufferers will be the civil population: which brings us to the real purpose of these raids.

FISHING FOR MORE

Orr, in Chicago Tribune

Much publicity (though not enough) has been given to the number of bombs dropped on Canton, the property damage done in thickly populated non-combatant residential areas, and the tragic size of the civilian casualties (some 8,000 since May 28th last)—a picture, the full sordidness of which can not be imagined unless one has seen it with one's own eyes. But comparatively little has been said of the numerous raids over the city at night (one or two planes will circle around and around for three to four hours) which as a rule do not do much concrete damage since they are designed primarily to keep the population out of their beds and in a constant state of nervous tension.

All in all, a relentless plan to intimidate and demoralize a defenceless population. (Canton has no air force to meet the invaders and the ineffectiveness of her anti-aircraft batteries is pitiful. Not a single enemy raider has been brought down over the city.

Savages, Says Writer

If bombing a defenceless city hundreds of miles from the battle front is not savagery, what is?

I go further. To describe the Japanese High Command, who order these air-raids, as savages is an under-statement. Savages behave the way they do because they know no better. The Japanese on the other hand claim a superior culture which aims at spiritual world leadership. They have also signed pacts outlawing war; not that the indiscriminate bombing of Canton can possibly be described as warfare, even if that word be given its widest interpretation.

Furthermore, the Japanese officially claim to have no quarrel with the Chinese people; yet it is they who are consistently made to suffer most.

It is their homes that are being ruthlessly destroyed; their mangled bodies that are entombed in the fallen ruins; their livelihood (those who remain alive) that is being jeopardized. And finally the Japanese High Command not only take it for granted that third party governments will stand aside whilst they continue their program of frightfulness, but they have the effrontery to expect third party nationals to raise their hats and bow low before their khaki-clad representatives.

How much longer are we going to pursue this criminal and cowardly policy of inaction—even to the refusal to extend, financial credits to China without which she can not obtain the weapons for long-term self-defence?

Never have I felt so embarrassed or ashamed as when I was courteously thanked by the Cantonese officials on whom I called last week for the sympathy proffered to China by my countrymen. For I knew, and I knew that they knew, that outside of a few diplomatic protests and the passing of several condemnatory resolutions at mass meetings (none of which either have or will stop Japanese warplanes returning again and again over Canton with fresh cargoes of death-dealing missiles and dropping them literally where they please), we had done nothing of a positive nature to halt Japan's brutal invasion of China.

And when one high official, in reply to the question, "How much longer are Sino-Japanese hostilities likely to last?" said frankly "As long as England wishes"—meaning that it is within our power to put an end to them—my humiliation was complete. For what he had said was perfectly true.

Even the threat of economic sanctions, if seriously made, would be sufficient to bring Japan to terms. Sanctions would of course entail a hundred per cent boycott of Japanese goods and the refusal to supply Nippon with the raw materials and precision machinery without which every competent unprejudiced observer admits Japan could not long continue her war of aggression.

Vulnerable to Sanctions

Moreover it is important to realize that to-day (if Japan is given time to consolidate her ill-gotten gains, the situation will change materially), every additional square mile of Chinese territory occupied by her troops makes her the more dependent on

ISOLATIONISM

Messner in the Hartford (Conn.) Times

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VICTIMS OF JAPAN'S "HOLY CRUSADE"

When death and destruction visited Shanghai last August. (*Upper*) The shattered body of a victim of Japan's aerial bombing of South Station on August 28, 1937. (*Center*) Another bombing victim, killed when Japanese planes bombarded Sungkiang Railway Station in September. A hospital at the former Chiaotung University Refugee Center, Shanghai. (*Lower*) The heaps of rubble in the battlefield of Chapei, and Chinese at Sungkiang fleeing in the wake of a Japanese attack.

China's Strong Man Warns Japan

CHINA'S determination to carry on her war of resistance in whatever conditions she may find herself as the Japanese military continue their campaign of aggression in China, was declared by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message addressed to the Japanese people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the war—July 7, 1938.

Unless the Japanese people rise and stop the madness of their militarists, warned the Chinese leader, there will be no end to the present bloodshed, which, with the animosity deepening every day between the two nations, may last decades and even centuries. In that event the Japanese people will be held responsible for permitting this mass slaughter to go on unchecked. On the other hand, if the people of Japan would coerce their warlords to change their policy, thereby restoring peace and Sino-Japanese friendship and laying a foundation for permanent peace in East Asia, they would be not only saving their country and themselves but also their sons and brothers, who, compelled by their military to fight in China, are facing a dire fate.

The Generalissimo began by reminding the Japanese of their ethnological affinity and early cultural relations with the Chinese, from whom they learned philosophy, literature, religion, arts, and

General Chiang Kai-shek, "China's Strong Man."

industries as early as the Shui and Tang dynasties of the 7th century. With this relationship becoming closer following the development of modern means of communication, there should have been even more reason for cordiality in their intercourse.

The Chinese people, as a result of the teachings of their saints throughout the centuries, have been lovers of peace and other virtues of civilization. They regard all people beyond their shores as their kinsfolk. Hence the Chinese adage: "All within the four seas are brothers." Because of racial and cultural factors, China's relations with Japan have been particularly close, the Generalissimo said. Unfortunately, the Chinese leader emphasized, the Japanese military have been returning evil for good. Exercising the utmost patience, China had been hoping that the Japanese militarists would one day awaken to their follies and turn around to work jointly for peace in East Asia. The Chinese people had no wish to plunge the two nations into a pitfall of everlasting calamity,

China Accepts Challenge

For the benefit of the Japanese people, Generalissimo Chiang briefly reviewed the series of Japanese acts of aggression, starting with the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and their undeclared war in Shanghai in 1932, and leading to the Lukouchiao outbreak on July 7, 1937, and of the Shanghai hostilities begun on August 13, 1937.

In face of this relentless agression and with the limit of their forbearance reached, the Chinese had no course left other than to accept the challenge. In so doing, they were only discharging their sacred duty. For although they are lovers of peace, the Chinese people love infinitely more their country of ancient history and civilization, their ancestors' graveyards and their own farms, homes and cities.

"Before the war broke out," Generalissimo Chiang said, "I repeatedly pointed out the gravity of the situation, hoping that the enlightened people both in and outside your government would realize the danger to which war would inevitably lead, and carefully cogitate the whole matter. Unfortunately, your militarists refused to see the calamaties lying ahead of their mistaken schemes. In spite of international laws and justice, and totally disregarding the welfare of your nation and the material strength and wealth it had stored up through your toil, they precipitated the most ferocious war in the annals of East Asia. This I consider as a matter of the utmost regret."

Continuing, the Generalissimo reminded the Japanese people of their militarists' assertions of being able to make China surrender without war, and, after its out break, of being able to achieve a victory within two or three months. Now, however, they are asking the Japanese people to be prepared for long-drawn-out hostilities.

With the Japanese militarists confronting mounting difficulties, and ever changing their formulates for deceiving the Japanese public, Generalissimo Chiang asked: "How many of your brothers, sons and nephews have become ghosts on the continent: how many of your young women have become widows, and how many of your children have become orphans? What benefit are you receiving from this war? Take the case of Manchuria; it has been seven years since your army seized it, yet its possession has earned you nothing besides heavier taxes for war expenditures? Do you know that since the beginning of the present war your losses in men, money and munitions have already vastly exceeded the losses in the Russo-Japanese War, and that Japan's lossess in spiritual and moral values have been particularly great? And do you know that your expeditionary army has become the most barbarous and cruel force of destruction in the world?"

The Generalissimo declared that nothing is left today of the Spirit of Yamato" and "Bushido" of which the Japanese used to boast. Through their use of poisonious gas and their sale of venomous pills and drugs, the Japanese invading troops have violated all tenets of righteousness and international law.

Condemns Japan's Acts

In the occupied areas, the actions of the Japanese troops have been particularly inhuman, the Generalissimo stated. In addition to rape, arson and pillage, they massacred those Chinese civilians and wounded soldiers who could not evacuate in time, either by machine-guns or by fire. They even held contests to see who could kill the largest number of Chinese. Everywhere they went leagued with bandits and ruffians to set up puppet regimes. In short, they stopped at nothing in destroying China's social order and traditional culture.

Furthermore, Japanese airplanes have bombed numerous defenceless Chinese cities and towns even in areas far away from scenes of hostilities. There is no way of telling how many Chinese civilians have been butchered and how much Chinese property has been destroyed, Chiang said.

In every raid, the Japanese aviators have deliberately picked out as targets for their bombs Chinese institutions of culture, education and charity. In Canton thousands of Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese bombs, while hundreds of buildings, including the National Sun Yat-sen University, were reduced to ruins. Even the world-wide condemnation which these ruthless attacks aroused, so far has not stayed the hands of the Japanese murderers.

"You should know," the Generalissimo stressed, "that Chinese planes have also visited your big cities. What did they present you with? Warm sympathy and not merciless bombs! Now think of the consequences if Chinese planes should send you the same amount of bombs which your planes had released in Canton, and drop them on cities like Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe and on various universities. I sincerely assure you that it is only the humanity of the Chinese Air Force that stops them from retaliation."

Of a particularly shocking nature have been the atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers against Chinese women, Generalissimo Chiang said. Girls as young as ten and women over 60 have been violated. Mothers, daughters, and sisters-in-law have been stripped naked in a room and criminally attacked, before a torturer cut off their breasts or plunged his sword deep into their bodies. An army capable of doing this, he declared, is not only a disgrace to Japan but also an object of disgust to humanity.

These Japanese outrages against humanity and all codes of morality have so thoroughly aroused the Chinese people that thousands upon thousands of them, including women, have risen against their assailants. Although often they are armed only with

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Only the Sword Is Left

BY MAYLING SOONG CHIANG*

(Mme. Chiang Kai-shek)

MANY friends in America have asked me for my views about China's future. Generally speaking, my views are unpalatable—sometimes unprintable. It is a bit difficult, too, to foresee possibilities through the murk caused by the wrath and welter of a war which is not a war.

Wherever the Japanese have been, they have marked our land with ruin. They have left scars upon our earth, our hearts, and our minds—indelible scars—scars which never can be healed or eradicated. I wonder if the Japanese people realize that. They should begin to do so quickly, if they ever hope to recover any semblance of prestige, or even standing, in China—or in the world, for that matter. The myriads of ghosts they have made will take a lot of laying—ghosts of men, women and children; of ancient cities, towns and villages; of workshops and factories; of the little shops—the places of handicraft of the millions.

You never saw such monstrous criminality. Yet, in this year of grace, 1938—at this alleged advanced period of civilization— there is no law and no nation or nations to check or punish the criminal; no applicable international instrument of any kind available. Think of it! This new style of "undeclared war," permitting any kind of unlicensed inhumanity, has superseded all decencies. Only the metaphorical sword is left. "He who takes the sword will perish by the sword," will occur in the minds of many. Is there hope in that? There is some comfort, anyway. There are many who pray that the metal of our blade will stand the strain.

As soon as the voice of the cannons die down we must hurriedly face the task of completely reconstructing cities, towns, and villages. We even have to rebuild the nation. Bombs have not only shaken the lives out of people and buildings; they have shaken the fabric of national administration to such good purpose that, when rebuilding does have a chance to begin, we must seize the chance to follow a plan that will produce a national edifice that will ultimately make us proud members of a peaceful family of progressive democratic nations.

Lot With Democracies

To my mind, our destiny is with the democracies, because our people are inherently democratic in nature and spirit. If we survive, we have the opportunity to become a great organized democracy. That is, of course, if democracy itself survives.

So far, we, in China, have not had much of an opportunity to achieve any particular modernized national greatness. We have been having too much warfare since 1911 to have had the time to become even an acceptably passable republic. Perhaps we have been too content, in a way, to live upon the musty reputation of our ancient glory, with—as caustic critics may well describe them—intramural intellects pretending to competency in the handling of modern systems and devices. I have to say "intramural" because we are too big a country to be called provincial—and, also, we have a wall. Whatever we are, we have to admit that we found it difficult for many years to march fast toward national success, though we really had girded up our loins, and had started, full of hope, when our progress was stopped by Japanese aggression.

I have expressed the hope that we would tread the democratic path, but I have to mention that, while the desire to adhere to the democracies is pretty widespread and substantial at the moment, there is a school of thought developing which is asking with some impatience, but also with some pertinence: What have the governments of the democracies done for us?"

That is, from their point of view, a natural and justified question. one has to admit that the governments of the democracies have one nothing tangible or practical, not even to protest their own interests. They fear, of course, that, if they become too articulate just at present, they may find themselves put in the position of having to defend their words with guns.

A Disconcerting Thing

While that attitude of mind is perfectly understandable, a large section of our thinking people cannot comprehend why the democratic governments still fear to express themselves in practical terms to Japan on the question of her infamies and inhumanities. After all, we seem to have been left frigidly alone by every democracy to fight as best we can, with our inadequate equipment, for the principles which the democracies epouse—the sacredness of treaties and international laws, and all that—as well as for our own salvation.

One disconcerting thing is that, though we have been deserted, as it were, the democracies seem to be willing to listen with a strangely attentive ear to the demands of Japan that the powers should remain neutral.

Those of our people who question the advisability of our keeping in with the democracies point out that it is the amazing studied neutrality of the democracies that enables Japan, without any restraint, to continue killing our people, violating our women, and making a wilderness of all of our territory that she has been able to penetrate.

Photo, courtesy of the Chinese Recorder

General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, designated by the magazine *Time* as "The Man and Woman of the Year" (1937).

The glum picture of the downhill progress of democracy painted for me by despondent critics evoke from me an etching of the unbounded sympathy that has been expressed for us by the people of the democracies. I emphasize that there has to be very clear democration between the people and the governments of the democracies; that we must not be unmindful of the will of many to help, but that we should be profoundly and sincerely grateful for it. This practical sympathy is, in reality, the one genuine international reaction that offers us some consolation and compensation for what looks like the apparent desertion of us to our fate by each and every one of the democratic governments.

Occident Is Marked

The tragedy is that the governments of the democracies have

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*In the *San Francisco Chronicle Magazine*.

Peace On the Siberian—Manchurian Border?

WHILE a jittery Europe continued to outwardly express confidence that the Russo-Japanese impasse would be settled amicably, and while Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu and Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff proposed, rejected and proposed again methods for ending the dispute, Red Army and Japanese soldiers, facing each other across a narrow strip of land on the Siberian-Manchurian border and oblivious to what the world thought or what their governments proposed, this week hammered and battered one another with all the destructive implements of modern warfare at their command.

Behind Japan's gruff smoke-screen of "We're ready for the Soviets," and her military's claim to finding serious flaws in the Red Army's training and *esprit de corps*, observers felt certain that Japan wished to avoid war with the Soviets at the present time. Perhaps, no less anxious was Moscow to engage in a major conflict with Japan at the moment. On August 11, just before the *China Weekly Review* went to press, a Moscow report said that an agreement had been reached to end border horder hostilities at 12 o'clock, noon, that day.

In Moscow, Ambassador Shigemitsu sought to pour oil on the troubled waters. But proposals by the Japanese envoy apparently fell on deaf ears at the Kremlin. Tokyo lamented that the "Soviet authorities did not accept the 'reasonable and compromising proposal of the Japanese government.'" Japan sought a cessation of hostilities, a joint commission to determine the boundary line which figures in the dispute. However, talks finally fell into a squabble over the responsibility for military operations.

Litvinoff told Shigemitsu that Japanese troops "were ousted from the Soviet border as a result of attacks by Soviet troops and therefore if Japanese troops cease operations the Soviet troops will

STALIN WONDERS

Glasgow Record

It looks pretty bad when a man can't even trust his own reflection.

do the same." Shigemitsu stated that Japanese troops never assumed the offensive and were only engaged in defending the border.

Replying to Shigemitsu's remark, Litvinoff retorted that no one had attacked or attempted to attack Japanese territory and that the Japanese troops obviously have a very peculiar notion of defense if they regard an attack upon Soviet outposts, shelling them and the occupation of a line on the Soviet territory as defense.

And so went the battle of words.

Who Occupies Changkufeng?

But there was more telling effectiveness in the exchange of leaden compliments between the entrenched soldiers, the men behind the artillery, the Soviet airmen who bombed Manchurian territory and North Korean towns.

After one week of battle, it was anybody's guess who was in occupation of Changkufeng, a spot near a railway which suddenly became the most important dot on the map in the last two weeks. The Soviets claimed that they recaptured it from the Japanese on August 4. The Japanese had captured it four days before that. But on August 8, Japanese denied that the Soviets had recaptured it on August 4. Who occupied it, of course, made little difference. The war, and not exactly a miniature war, continued behind a screen of claims, denials, bitter words of the military, the conciliatory tone of the diplomats.

Two weeks of war naturally left its mark in the ranks of both armies. How many have been killed and wounded, no man could say with accuracy. The only list of casualties was published by the Japanese War ministry. They claimed that up until August 8, Japanese dead and wounded totaled 450. They said Soviet losses amounted to 1,500 men, and that Japanese troops destroyed 100 tanks and armored cars of a smaller type, and six plnaes, two of which were shot down in Korea.

While Japan sent no planes over Soviet territory for bombing purposes, Red Army planes kept up an incessant bombardment of Manchurian and Korean territory. Heavily drenched with artillery fire and aerial bombs were Japanese positions at Changkufeng and Shaotsaoping, and the township of Kozan, the railway settlements of Kojo and Shikai in North Korea.

While Japanese army authorities in North Korea said that Japanese retaliation is "only a matter of time," Chinese reports from Sian said that additional Japanese troops are being rushed from the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railway zones to Manchuria to reinforce the Japanese Kwantung Army. Up until late this week, more than 30,000 troops are reported to have passed through Tientsin. At the same time, Japanese claimed that Russia and massed 60,000 troops on her borders.

Are They Fighting Over This?

Outwardly, the dispute centers around the legal ownership of a strip of narrow territory which lies like a wedge between Siberia and Korea. In this connection, an article in the *North China Daily News* from their Changchun correspondent, is enlightening. He reports:

The Russians formerly called this the "Trefoil district." It has been the subject of arguments for the last three-quarters of a century. In 1858 when the Taiping Rebellion in China threatened to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, Russia reinforced her troops in China, and had little difficulty in coercing China into the Aihun Treaty of 1858, under which Russia gained the entire territory north of the Amur from the Argun River to the sea. This is considered as a supplement to the Tientsin Treaty of the same year, although the latter was signed earlier.

When Peking learned the magnitude of the loss suffered at Aihu it denounced the document there signed, and later broke off diplomatic relations with Russia. However, the Russian Minister, in return for his good offices in the disputes between China and the Allies, Britain and France, succeeded in concluding the Peking Treaty with China. This little bargain of Minister Ignatieff's brought one million square kilometres of territory under Russian sovereignty and gave the empire of the Czar a great maritime province.

Border Defined

The Peking Treaty is the basic agreement defining the much disputed border. After a general statement of the western border, it specifies that from the Amur the border shall run up the Ussuri to the Sungsgacha River, passing through Lake Khanka (Hsing Kai Hu) and along the Paileng River. From there it is described as, "Running over the hills to the mouth of the Huputu River," and from there over more hills to "A point on the Tumen River twenty *li* above its mouth."

Along this last bit has occurred the most serious dispute in this year. A map issued by the War Office of "Manchukuo," shows this strip of territory, with the Tumen River on the west and the disputed line on the east and north, in roughly the outline of the nera hind-quarters of a horse. This part lies East of the Meridian 180 deg. 27 mins. east of Greenwich. On over a dozen other maps this resemblance can not be traced, even the shapes and locations of bodies of fresh water indicated in that area varying widely.

In *Contemporary Manchuria* for July 1937 appeared an article on the "Manchukuo-Soviet Border Controversy." In the maps which accompanied that article the debated strip not only does not resemble a horse's leg, but even the direction shown for the line between the first three boundary posts is markedly different.

The official maps attached to the Khanka Treaty of 1862 defined this eastern boundary and indicated new frontier posts, numbered 1 to 26, between marks T on the Tumen River and K on Lake Khanka. Unfortunately their locations were not precisely described and in 1914 a survey, by the Chinese Government, showed that 18 marks had "disappeared" and two were "unknown,"

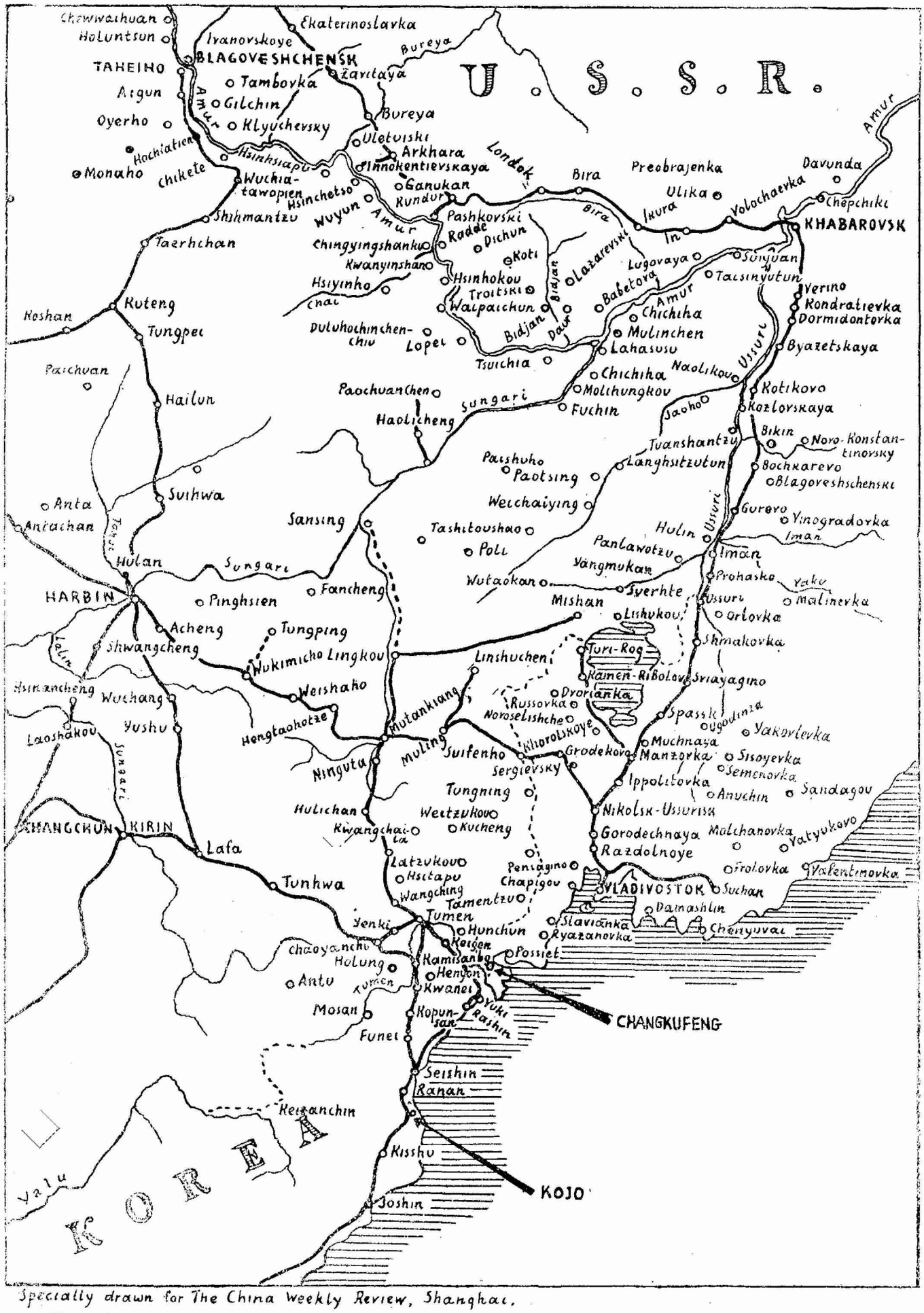
Changkufeng's Position

"T" is described as, "At the North-eastern foot of Mount Wofeng on the eastern bank of the Tumen River," No. 1 as, "At Yuan Kwan Ping north of Shakangtzu." A straight line, five miles long, joining these two marks, according to the "Manchukuo" Government map, would certainly pass east of the small lake, "Chang Chih," west of which stands the hill named Changkufeng, the reported occupation of which, by a small detachment of troops from the U.S.S.R. has figured so largely in the world's news since July 12.

But the map introduces a further complication, for it shows Yuan Kwan Ping, the location of mark No. 1, as a comfortable two and a half kilometres inside Manchukuo. Lake Chang Chih appears as a long narrow pond resembling a vertical cut on the "hoof" of the strip shaped like a horse's leg.

The validity of treaties which claim to define the line may be debatable boundary posts which may have been moved. Many are reported to have disappeared. Yet long this 3,300 kilometres of boundaries, much of them ill-defined and with their intended location hotly disputed, two huge modern armies face each other. The argument over the ownership of Changkufeng apparently will not be the signal for a general conflict, but possibilities for a catastrophe cannot be lightly bushed aside.

ANXIOUS EYES WATCH THIS SPOT ON THE MAP



Specially drawn for The China Weekly Review, Shanghai.

The territory which may easily be the battleground for a major war between Russia and Japan. Arrows indicate Changkufeng, first occupied by Soviet troops under rights allegedly granted them in an old treaty with the Chinese Government; and Kojo, in Northern Korea, which Japan claims has been repeatedly bombed by Moscow's airmen.

The Stuff Chinese Patriots Are Made Of

BY T. S. YOUNG

NEVER before has my life been filled with so many thrills, excitements, worries and pains as in the past twelve months. Hardly has one day passed without some new incident to stir up my emotions and leave on my mind some deep impressions. Possibly it is both fortunate and unfortunate for a man of thirty-six years of age to have seen and suffered so much, while many other persons may not have the thrill of even seeing the slaughter of a pig in their normal life.

As a matter of fact, who can be so callous as to keep down his feelings and presume to be indifferent,—when he sees with his own eyes the wanton destructions wrought by aerial bombings, and the shapeless corpses littered in the streets to be carted away with blood still dribbling; when he learns of the burning or looting of his own, home and of the tragic deaths of his relatives and friends; and when he has to seek protection in foreign-controlled areas and live the life of a caged bird without much freedom? In going through such horrifying experiences, he must have his mind full of impressions. It is but natural that his smooth brow should be wrinkled and his hair marked with white streaks.

My country is now being invaded. Thirteen or fourteen months ago, we lived in perfect peace and with great expectations; for the good earth promised another good harvest, commerce and industry were well on the road to recovery, and the cursed depression was about to make a definite exit. But who could believe that in the twinkling of an eye, all these happy scenes of prosperity and affluence should be turned into the grim pictures of desolation and ruins? That the Sino-Japanese impasse would sooner or later come into a showdown was a certainty which admitted of no shadow of doubt. But that a spark set off at Lukuochiao should lead to the present nation-wide conflagration is something which still keeps many of our people in bewilderment.

Who could foretell that China would really take up arms for self-defence and engage in a war of attrition? Who could foresee that the fury of modern war would be so devastating that the once populated cities could be reduced into shambles in a few hours? And who could believe that the Japanese would let loose such brutal force in terrorizing the people, towards whom they have always avowed friendship and preached the doctrine of "co-existence and co-prosperity."

Home Is Gone

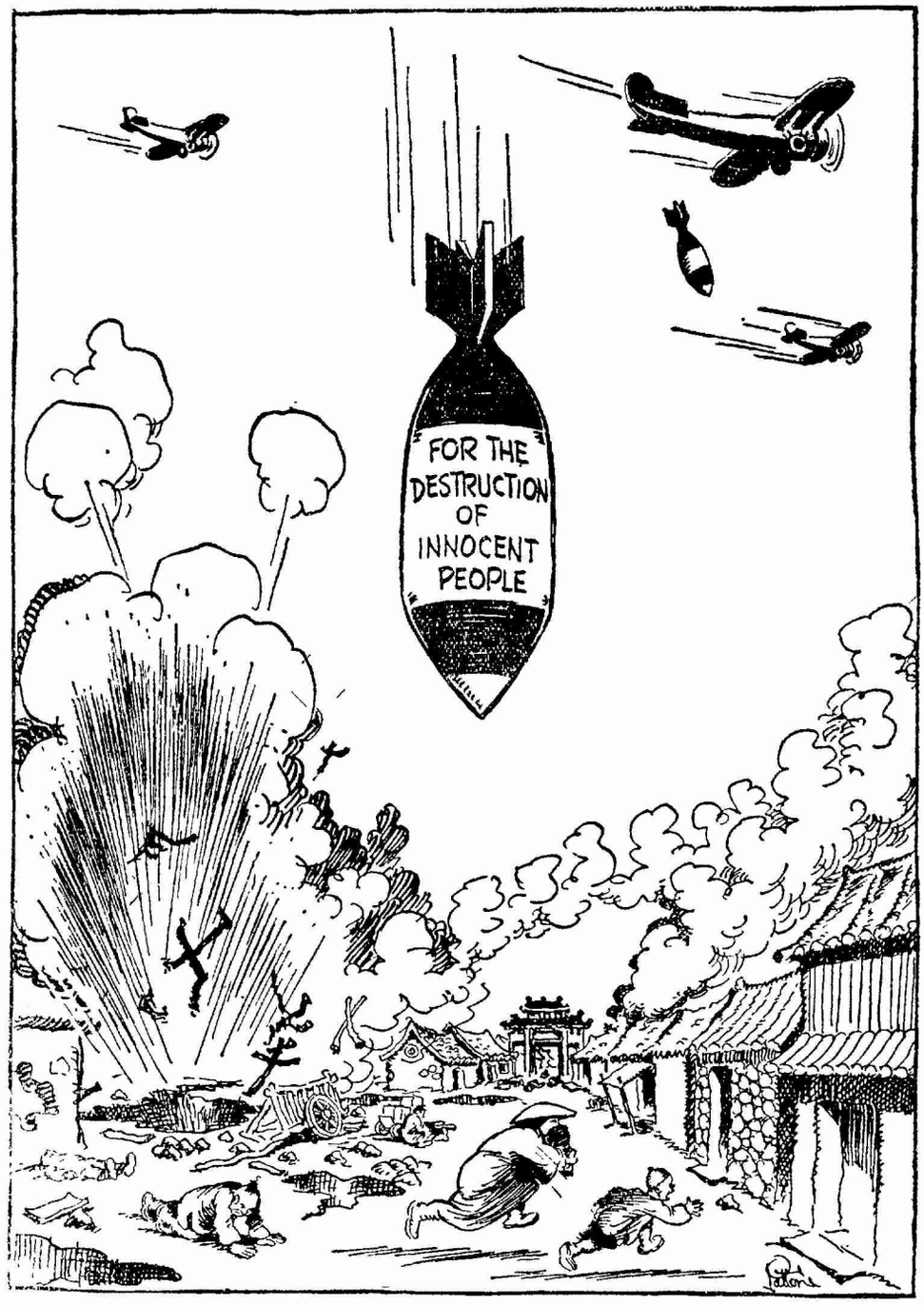
My home has been ruined. Before the war I had a comfortable home in Hangchow. But now I cannot say I have a home of my own. The fate of my Hangchow home is still unknown, for the news supplied to me by my Hangchow friends have been so varied that all I can now say is this: If it was not totally burned down, it left nothing to be claimed by its rightful owner. I, of course, can easily set my doubt at rest by taking a trip to Hangchow myself, but I am afraid to find out the truth; for in the present state of suspense, I can still live on hopes, so long as I choose to do so. At the time when hopes are not easily to be found, it is better not to shatter the ones which can still in small way give me some consolations. What a pity that many of us who have once had homes have now become homeless and have to eke out a miserable life in this over-crowded "Isolated Island"!

My pay has been cut. To tell the turth, I am no longer a job-holder, but become somewhat a parasite. The firm which I am connected with has suspended its business since the local hostilities, and nine-tenths of its employees were paid off at the end of last year. I am one of the few fortunate ones kept by the firm for no other purposes but to keep watch of its archives, safes and account books. Since there is nothing to be attended to, our office has virtually become a sort of tea-house, where we can sip tea, talk about nothing in particular and take naps alternatively. At the end of every month, we are paid with a living allowance barely enough to keep our body and soul together. Never before have I so much leisure at my disposal and lead so dull a life as at present. With another year like that, I believe that I will no longer be fitted for a business office, but only for an Old Men's Home.

Two of my relatives met their deaths incidental to the war. Paradoxically, both of them came to Shanghai for safety, but lost their lives in this very "Island of Safety." One of them chanced to be one of the victims of the Great World tragedy, and his body was so blown up beyond recognition, that the only identification

(*Continued on page 370*)

"MADE IN JAPAN"



Jack Patton in the Dallas (Texas) Journal

Shanghai's American Haven for Chinese Refugees

THE American Hospital for Refugees, located at 37 Brenan Road, has earned the reputation among poor man and rich man alike in Shanghai, of being one of the best-equipped refugee hospitals in the city, where medical aid and kindliness is dispensed with the same gracious gestures. In this refuge for China's suffering war victims, 300 beds are available for those whose financial status would not permit them to purchase medical attention, K. M. Steiner writes in the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

This hospital has been supported by funds from the American Red Cross, the Shanghai International Red Cross, the China Child Welfare, Inc., of New York, and gifts from friends here and abroad. It opened its doors on December 1, 1937, with 150 beds and has been able gradually to increase its capacity until today it boasts 300 beds and has space for a few more. Only refugee patients are admitted, those coming from camps having priority over those who, staying with relatives or friends but have no home or money, require hospital care. There are four departments available, the surgical, medical, maternity and children's ward.

The staff of the hospital has to a great extent been made up of doctors, nurses and technicains from St. Luke's Hospital and St. John's Medical School. Many missionaries who, due to the hostilities, were unable to return to their stations in the interior and who consequently had to remain in Shanghai, also help, being experienced in the work because for the greater part they too were attached to hospitals up-country.

Dr. J. C. McCracken, well-known Shanghai American physician who has been connected with St. Luke's Hospital for many years, is the superintendent. Miss Marian Hurst, the head-nurse and Miss Ann Lamberton, business manager, have been loaned from the same institution, while Dr. P. C. Nyi of the St. John's Medical School faculty is chief of the medical personnel. Dr. John Roberts of Wusih, Mrs. Standring and Mrs. McNulty of Soochow have also loaned their services while two nursing schools of 45 students in training, who have been in Shanghai ever since the outbreak of hostilities in their previous spheres of activity, are carrying on at the hospital under the able direction of Miss Bowers of Shaoshing and Miss Whited of Ningpo, both of the Northern Baptist Mission. In addition to this there are 12 Chinese doctors giving full time and three visiting doctors, Dr. F. S. Tsang, an opthalmologist, Dr. Chen Ji, a pedriatrician, and Dr. Tsao, a urologist, Besides, Dr. F. Y. Deng of St. Luke's Hospital, comes to the hospital twice a week, working in the hospital's newest department, a dental clinic.

300 to 400 A Day

The outpatient department had about 12 to 13 patients per day when the hospital first threw its doors open. Now anywhere from 300 to 400 ailing persons visit the clinic daily. While in the mornings only special cases such as eye, ear, nose and throat, dermatology, urology and prenatal cases are attended to, the department is open to general cases in the afternoon. Incidentally, by far the greater number of patients in the outpatient department as well as in the wards suffer from the effects of malnutrition. As a matter of fact, 40 per cent of all patients have ailments directly and indirectly resultant from lack of food.

The outpatient department is located in a one-story building. While surgical cases are dealt with upstairs, general ailments receive all the attention they require on the ground floor. The patient who registers there is required to pay one cent for each consultation, that is, of course—as Dr. McCracken pointed out—if he can afford it. If he can't, he gets it for nothing. While the money thus collected does not anywhere near cover the epxenses of services given, it helps somewhat to give patients the impression that they are paying for what they are getting. On the first floor an operating theatre is attached to the hall in which some 30 patients receive treatment at the same time. A great number of them suffer from abscesses and boils resultant from malnutrition. Minor surgical cases are dealt with in the nearby theatre while more important cases are referred to the hospital proper, which is located in a big building about 50 yards away.

When a patient is admitted to the hospital, he submits to a diagnosis, Should it be in his interests to detain him, he is stretched on a long table, similar to an operating table, and a number of willing nurses immediately take him into their hands. No economy is practiced in the use of soap and hot water to get the body clean. Subsequently, especially in the case of women patients, heads are usually shaved clean and finger as well as toe nails are cut and cleaned. The clothes, or rather the rags in which the average patient reaches the hospital, are tied in a bundle, sent to the P.H.D. for sterilization and subsequently washed before being stored away for the time of the patient's stay in the hospital. Subsequently they are sent to their respective wards.

WHEN FEAR RODE OVER SHANGHAI

(*Left*) A veritable flood of humanity, welling against the gates leading into the French Concession from Nantao. The photograph was taken as Japanese forces began bombarding this section of Shanghai. (*Right*) A rice line at Shanghai, early in December, 1937. Often these lines were a quarter of a mile in length.

No Cost In Ward

Incidentally the biggest one we have seen there contains 52 beds only, which is quite reasonable when compared to hospitals in Europe and America where often up to 100 patients are laid out in the same room. None of the ward patients pay one single cent for their treatment and all they have to worry about is getting well as soon as possible. As so common in the interior, most of these people come to the hospital when their ailment has already made considerable progress, and due to this circumstance the mortality rate is higher and the treatment takes considerably longer.

Maternity cases, while taking quite a big share of the hospital's attention until three or four months ago, have now declined. This is explained by Dr. McCracken by the fact that for the greater part most families have been separated since the hostilities started.

But, besides all the branches attached to the hospital proper, such as a diet kitchen under the supervision of Miss Lee, who is a trained dietician, a store department where everything is kept from pads of writing paper to baby underwear, there is another which performs very important work for the thousands of refugees in local camps. It is the laboratory where tests from specimens of all kinds, that are being sent into the hospital, are made by well-trained and experienced technicians.

In the hospital itself there are two operating theatres which are busy most of the time, as many cases are of a surgical nature.

Cost: $1.25 A Day

There are 59 persons including doctors on the medical staff, 106 nurses, and 62 servants. They work from early morning until late at night to bring relief to those miserable human beings who, through no fault of their own, have fallen victim to terrible diseases, which these workers are doing their best to cure. And to know that the hospitalization of one patient including his medicines, bandages, foods, laundry and all the other many items, come to about $1.25 per day, should decide everyone to foresake the taxi for a bus next time and send the amount saved to the American Hospital for Refugees, where this little donation can do 24 hours of good instead of 20 minutes of comfort.

French Open New Clinic

M. Paul Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador to China, on August 6 laid the corner-stone for a large new anti-rabic institute, to be attached to the Pasteur Institute, on Route Pere Robert. Situated in the same compound and immediately behind the Pasteur Institute at 207 Route Pere Robert, the new anti-rabic clinic is scheduled for completion by the end of the current year.

Financed by the French Concession, it is to be operated by the Pasteur Institute. The new project is regarded as one of the most important steps towards th betterment of communal health taken in Shanghai in several years. Since the establishment of the Pasteur Institutde here several years ago and its consequent and rapid growth, it proved itself of invaluable assistance to the Concession's health department. But the need for an entirely separate anti-rabic clinic for research and treatment became manifest, and only this year were plans completed for the construction of the vital institution.

Because of its intentional proximity to the Pasteur Institute, Dr. J. Raynal will take charge of the new department, while only a small addition in personnel will be necessary, since the staff of the institute is well able to branch out in this new direction while maintaining their present duties. The new clinic will also enjoy the use of the institute's heating plant, animal house, and other facilities in connection with the laboratories. The money and site for the new structure were contributed by the French Municipal Council.

Missionary Charges Chinese With Looting at Kiukiang

Unable to the care of 200 refugees in Kiukiang because of a scarcity of food due to looting by Chinese soldiers, the Rev. Mr. N. Boucherie, French Catholic Missionary, on July 28 asked the Japanese authorities for assistance, *Domei* reported. He shelters the refugees in a Catholic church in the former British Concession.

"Although usually about one regiment of Chinese soldiers was stationed there, their number increased so rapidly a month before the fall of the city that the streets were full of them," the priest said. Sporadic and localized looting and molesting of women were alleged by the Rev. Mr. Boucherie.

Mitsui to Work Pukow Fertiliser Plant

Mitsui and Company, one of the two largest firms in Japan, has been assigned the Pukow Ammounium Sulphate Factory for operation by the Japanese forces, *Domei* reported. Fifty-four technicians and employees of Mitsui Yoko arrived here from Japan on July 31 by the s.s. Nagasaki Maru.

Chinese Losses in Kiukiang Area Put at 20,000

Chinese casualties in the three-day fighting culminating in the Japanese capture of Kiukiang was put by Japanese military officers at 20,000. These included both killed and wounded. War booty seized by the Japanese on their drive to Kiukiang consisted of four field guns, five mountain guns, 22 ammunition caissons; one rapid-fire gun; 15 heavy and light machineguns; 500 round of artillery ammunition, and large numbers of rifles and ammunition.

Big Air Maneuvers in England

The biggest mock air war ever staged in England was held August 5 when it was publicly announced that "London will be attacked tonight by hostile bomber squadrons." Over 900 aircraft took part, more than twice the number that participated in the exercises a year ago.

"Eastland" was the territory of an imaginary attacking power and its forces attacked "Westland" on a front extending from Folkestone to the mouth of the Humber. When Eastland's ultimatum ran out in the morning of August 5, thick fog over the North Sea and lowlying clouds in the coastal areas delayed the start of the military operations. These weather conditions provided a severe test for the defending forces which consisted of 23 fighter and 14 bomber squadrons, comprising 470 aircraft, as well as part of the First Anti-Aircraft Division and the 32nd Anti-Aircraft Group comprising some 17,000 territorials as also an observer corps now numbering nearly 10,000 fully qualified members.

The hostile bombing squadrons of Eastland were all of the latest type, built as a part of the new armament program. Shortly after the outbreak of the mock air warfare, the defending planes were taken out of their hangars and the engines started up in readiness for the battle.

Everywhere one could see anti-aircraft gun crews occupying their entrenched positions and keeping a sharp lookout for hostile craft. It was pointed out in the press that the object of these exercises was not to test the comparative efficiency of the contemporary bombers and fighters but to train the various components of the air and ground defences and to ascertain the effectiveness of the entire organization.

Japanese Attack British for Cholera Spread

FEAR of the dread cholera disease and its actual spread into Japanese-occupied areas of the Settlement, apparently have caused Japanese to lash Municipal authorities for alleged negligence in taking adequate measures to halt the epidemic.

Attacking the Shanghai Municipal Council for alleged callousness in dealing with cholera patients and victims of the dread epidemic, the *Shanghai Nippo* in an editorial August 6 declared that "we may even suspect that British . . . . is seeking the complete destruction of Shanghai."

Entitled "The Need For More Effective Anti-Epidemic Measures in the Settlement." the editorial took to task the Public Health Department of the Council for its alleged failure to deal adequately with epidemic patients both before and after their death. Patients who recover from cholera and typhoid attacks at the S.M.C. Isolation Hospital, the *Nippo* charged, are allowed to leave the institution without being thoroughly tested to find out whether or not they are germ carriers.

"This shows not only a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Council to exterminate cholera and typhoid from the Settlement, but may even be designed said to represent a terrifying policy to bring about the extermination of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Shanghai."

"It is common knowledge that the leaders of the Council as well as those in directing positions are British. At this time when Britain is confronted with an inescapable loss of influence in Shanghai, we may even suspect that Britain, in a fit of despondency, is seeking the complete destruction of Shanghai. Could it be true that Britain, which proudly called herself Great Britain, is now a senile nation whose people are now no longer interested in what may come after them? We deeply deplore even such a suggestion for the sake of Britain."

Allege Corpses Abandoned

Turning to the question of the alleged abandonment of dead collected in the Settlement in junks on Soochow Creek, the *Nippo* declared that the issue was grave from a humanitarian point of view on two points: the lack of respect to the dead and the danger to the living. The latter threat, the daily pointed out, was not limited to Shanghai as many vessels entering Shanghai could easily carry the germs of the epidemic to various points of the glove.

Japanese newspapers previously had alleged that 1,000 Chinese corpses, bodies of cholera victims from the Settlement, had been abadoned on 32 junks on the north side of Soochow Creek across from Markham Road. The newspapers said that the bodies had been left there by an S.M.C. contractor. The S.M.C. met this charge with a denial that they had commissioned any contractor to dispose of bodies.

Cholera Cases Increase

A total of 399 new cases of cholera have been reported in the French Concession during the week ending August 4, it was announced by the Frenchtown health authorities.

This is a substantial increase over the number reported the previous seven day period, but the death rate was somewhat lower, only 22, or about seven per cent of the victims having succumbed. The total number of cholera cases reported in the French Concession since the present outbreak in May up to August 4, was 1,397. At the French Municipal Isolation Hospital, patients admitted number 678. Out of this latter figure, only 37 deaths have been recorded.

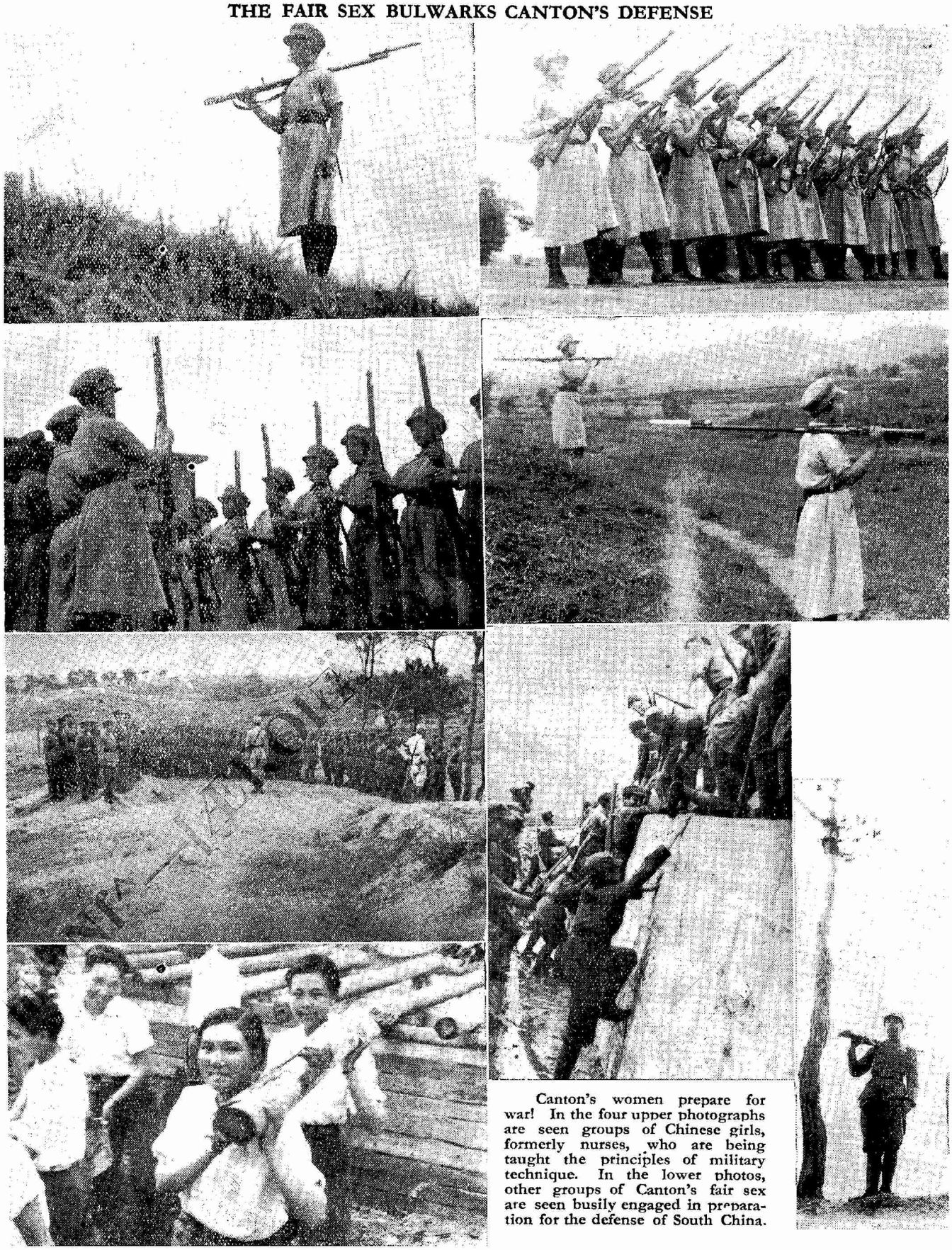
Rigid anti-cholera campaign measures are still being pursued in the French Concession at the average of 22,000 inoculations per day. Squads of health workers are constantly on the job in the thickly populated districts of the Concession, where they inoculate all the inhabitants they can reach. Since the beginning of the anti-cholera campaign, up to August 4, 1,660,000 persons had been inoculated while the Concession health authorities have used 2,100,000 c.c. of anti-cholera serum.

Health authorities in the Settlement believed this week that the peak of the cholera epidemic in Shanghai has been reached and that within the very near future a drop in the number of new cases reported would be recorded daily. On August 3 and 4 respectively there were 252 and 245 new cases reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council health authorities. Of course, not all these cases were proved as genuine. Deaths, however, remained at a comparatively low figure with only 12 being recorded in the 24 hours ending at midnight on August 4.

From midnight August 4 until 4 p.m. August 5 a total of 170 new cases were under investigation by the health authorities in the various infectious disease hospitals in the International Settlement. Of these cases, 126 were from the Settlement, 19 from the French Concession, 11 from outside areas and 14 of unknown abode. It was expected that by midnight the figure would reach the 250 mark.

If the epidemic continues at this rate there will be a total of almost 1,700 cases reported during the week, as compared with the previous high total of 960, for the previous week. Precautions are being taken by the health authorities and inoculations are being continued as well as the disinfecting service and inspection of premises and wells.

THE FAIR SEX BULWARKS CANTON'S DEFENSE



Canton's women prepare for war! In the four upper photographs are seen groups of Chinese girls, formerly nurses, who are being taught the principles of military technique. In the lower photos, other groups of Canton's fair sex are seen busily engaged in preparation for the defense of South China.

Bombers Again Take Toll Among Canton's Civilians

WHILE Chinese and Japanese armies remained in a state of semi-deadlock a short distance southwest of Kiukiang this week, the world's attention was drawn to Canton where Japanese naval aircraft staged two surprise raids, subjecting the South China city to intensive bombardment.

The toll for the two raids was estimated at 130 killed, 200 wounded.

On August 8, nine Japanese bombers loosed a total of 30 bombs in the vicinity of government offices and other buildings on the East Bund near the power station and the Pearl River bridge. Two bombs narrowly missed the French Roman Catholic Cathedral, the front of which was spattered with bomb splinters. Casualties in the vicinity are stated to total 30 killed and a number wounded, but the full list of casualties covering the whole city is probably heavy.

Taking shelter in what was regarded as a sanctuary in the grounds of the Cathedral, which was clearly marked with a huge French flag placed on the roof, 39 were killed and 50 injured when three bombs burst within 20 yards of the church frontage, turning the Cathedral grounds into a mass of human remains. The interior of the Cathedral presented a tragic sight of destruction, not one pane of the stained-glass windows remaining intact.

The floor was litered with glass, all the side chapels were ruined, alcoves were littered with debris, a crucifix was broken, and flowers

NICE WORK, LITTLE MAN!

Hongkong Sunday Herald

and candles were strewn about the floor. The only part of the building which was untouched by the bomb splinters was the High Altar, and the chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Bishop Interviewed

Interviewed by a *Reuters* correspondent, Bishop Antonie Fourquete, who has seen 43 years' service in Canton, surveying the rows of dead bodies, many of which were those of small children, said :—

"I don't know the reason for it all, as there are no guns, no armaments and no soldiers in this area. I shall refuse to evacuate, and the Cathedral, as always, will remain a haven for refugees."

In the raid on August 9, planes dropped bombs on the Saichuen Cement and Water Works, railway stations, rail lines, districts behind the Bund in the neighborhood of the Pearl River bridge, and the power station. Canton feared that 102 had been killed and 59 wounded in this raid.

Japanese naval authorities admitted bombing military objectives, but neglected to mention the havoc created at the cathedral flying the French flag.

Following the first raid, various youths' organizations in Canton decided to send a joint appeal to the World Youths' Peace Congress against the indiscriminate bombing of Canton and other open cities in China by Japanese airplanes. The 2nd World Youths' Peace Congress will be convened in New York on August 15. The appeal will bear the signatures of 100,000 youths in Canton, and will be sent to America by air mail. A copy of the appeal will be preserved at the Sun Yat-sen Public Library in Canton.

Chengchow Missions Damaged

Extensive damage was sustained by Protestant and Catholic mission properties in Chnegchow as a result of the almost daily aerial bombardment of the city by Japanese planes during the critical days of the Lunghai railway fighting, Dr. S. E. Ayers of the American Southern Baptist Hospital in Chengchow, told *The China Press* Aug. 9.

Although American flags were prominently displayed over the hospital, the mission compound, according to Dr. Ayers, was bombed twice by the Japanese, one in February and another time in April Some 12 bombs were dropped on the mission property during the two raids, he revealed. During the first raid eight people who were taking refuge on the hospital compound were killed, while others were wounded. In the second bombing of the hospital, one patient was killed and eight patients and a nurse sustained injuries. A doctor's residence, he said, which was vacant at the time, received a direct hit.

Dr. Ayers stated that practically all the window panes of the hospital had been shattered by the force of the explosive. He estimated that repairs will cost around $10,000. Another mission structure which was bombed by the Japanese was the finely-built cathedral of the Italian Catholic Mission in Chengchow. The building, he said, was completely demolished.

Losses sustained by the Catholic mission, both as a result of the destruction of the cathedral and from damages to their other buildings, amounted to more than $1,000,000, Dr. Ayers revealed. Also damaged by Japanese bombs was the building of the American Free Methodist Mission. This structure has since been abandoned by the mission workers who are now living in the Baptist compound.

In the battle along the Yangtsze, Chinese claimed their bombers August 8 raided Japanese warships moored off the Siangkow-Pengtseh sector, sinking a score of motorboats and damaging six warships. They claimed that numerous Japanese sailors were drowned while attempting the escape.

In the area near Hwangmei, Susung and Taihu, Chinese also claimed that three of their divisions were making headway in dislodging Japanese garrisons, while other Chinese thrusts had as their objective the cutting off or Japanese communications to the east in order to prevent them from bringing up reinforcements. The large scale concentration of Japanese troops near Wuhu and Anking and great activity of Japanese planes and warships on the Yangtsze are, according to Chinese, indications of an imminent Japanese drive in the Yangtsze valley but it is impossible to say whether this will be attempted on the north or the south bank of the river.

Huge Airport Planned for Tokyo

Construction in Tokyo of a civilian airport, three times the size of Tempelhof field in Berlin and five times that of Le Bourget in Paris, had been decided by the City Planning Section of the Home Office, the *Tokyo sahi* reported August 9. The field would cover 957 acres and cost Yen 1,200,000,000. The expenditure would be spread over three years. When completed, the airdrome will be the largest in the world. Facilities for both land and seaplanes will be provided.

The site of the field will be in Joto ward, in the northern part of the city. Also projected, the *Asahi* added, was the construction of five air raid refuge parks at a cost of Yen 121,000. The airdrome and the parks are to be completed by 1940, the daily said. The Japanese Government will disburse half of the sum required for the construction of the mammoth airdrome.

Important Decisions Confirmed by Tokyo

Important decisions of the five Ministers of the "Inner Cabinet" dealing with such questions as the damage to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the return of foreigners to Nanking and free navigation on the Yangtsze River were confirmed by the Japanese Cabinet August 9, *Domei* reported. No information was available as to specific measures recommended by the Inner Cabinet.

Foreign Minister Gen. Kazushige Ugaki made a report at the Cabinet meeting regarding the five Ministers' views on Japan's policy in China with special reference to the expected capture of Hankow. The five Ministers have met 15 times since July 17 and their deliberations have taken on increasing importance in the eyes of observers and the press.

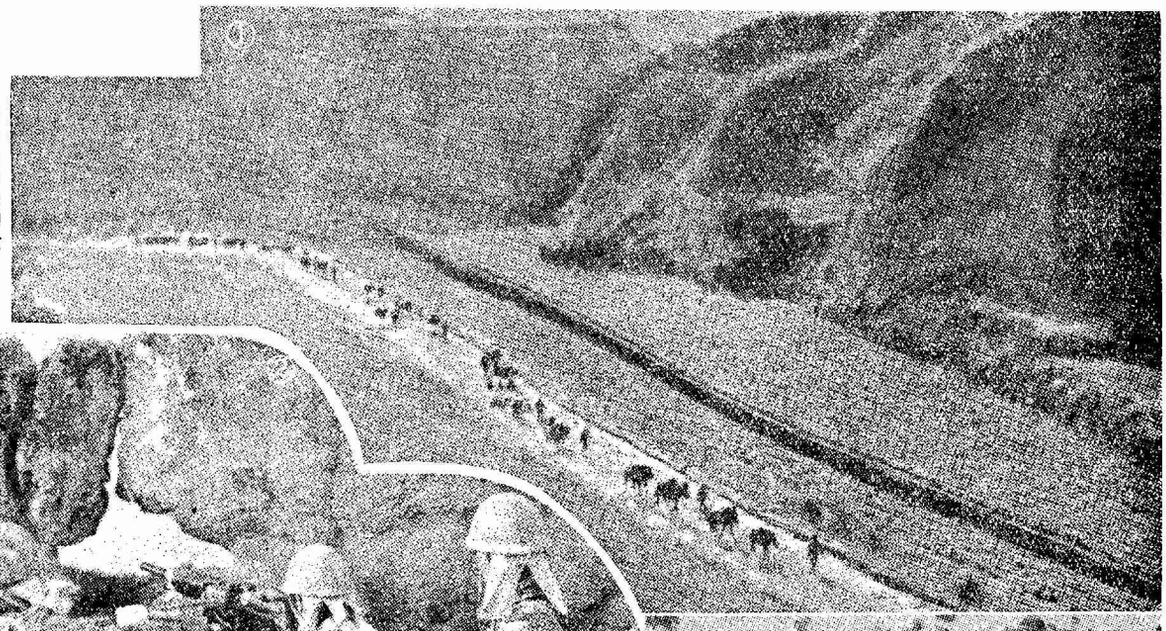
Good Clocks Important

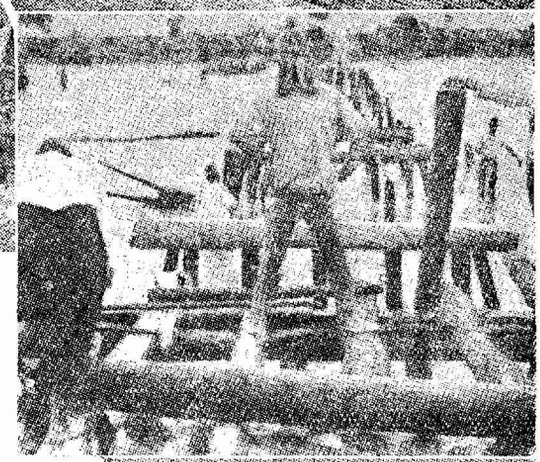
"Getting there on time" is an important phase of every day living from a social as well as an economic point of view, says the Shanghai Power Company. The often heard weak excuse, the clock was slow, has been so overworked that most guests, careless enough to tolerate slothful clocks in there own homes are generally embarrassed over confession and resort to other excuses rather than confess carelessness. A dependable clock is an essential in the life of a busy office workers : a lazy clock can lead to disasterous results, no matter how efficient in your daily tasks, sliding in, minutes late, all because of an old fashioned clock, labels you naturally inefficient outside office routine. Business men and business women, owe it to themselves, their employees and employers, to anyone with whom they make appointments—to "get there on time".

Attractive electric clocks are on display in Company's showrooms at 181 Nanking Road.

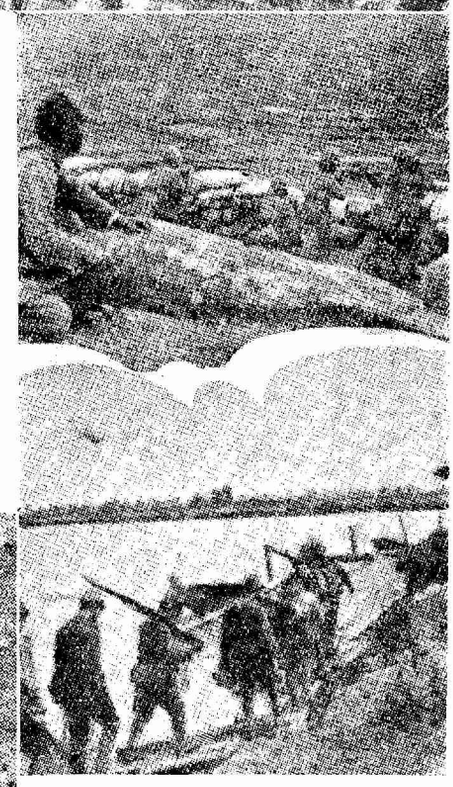
JAPAN'S TROOPS AT WAR

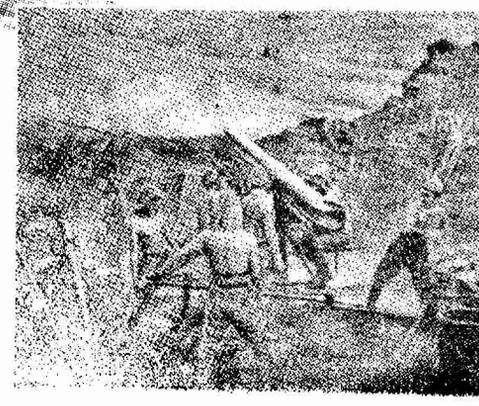
As Japan's armies penetrated into southern Shansi. Here the temperature is said to rise to 130 degrees during the day.





(*Left*) A mountain gun of the Mabuchi corps spits fire. *Center:* Crossing a river, the Soeda contingent continues its advance. *Lower:* The Yoshioka contingent firing at Chinese troops on the summit of a mount in the vicinity of Kuwo on the Shansi front. (*Right*) The Nakamura contingent is seen building a bridge over the muddy Tsienshui, in Anhwei province. Center: The Ishii advancing near Hsiaochiu-shan. *Lower:* Advance near Piaoyang.





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Christian Missions After a Year of War

BY JOHN S. BARR

(Co-Editor, Chinese Recorder)

AFTER one year of the most bitter fighting the spirit of the Chinese people has not been broken. After one year of very strenuous warfare, the Christian community in China still maintains a high morale. Churches have been destroyed, schools and hospitals have been laid in ruins. Many senior missionaries have seen the destruction of enterprises that had taken years to build up. Great has been the loss of property, the loss of life and the suffering caused to tens of thousands have brought greater strain to the missionary workers. In spite of all the difficulties and dangers the vast majority of the missionary body has stayed by the job, supporting and supported by their Chinese colleagues.

In very many cities in the occupied areas the Christian Church, hospital or school has been a steadying point for the community. In many centers the Chinese officials and leaders of the community have had to leave. Great disorganization and terror would have resulted had it not been for the presence of these Christian workers. The Christian missionaries have identified themselves with the suffering people in this time of a great national crisis. The friendships created at this time will not be broken by bombs nor bullets. While staying on the job in the occupied areas and in the fighting zones, these Christians workers have proved that their religion of love is one of deed and not one of empty words.

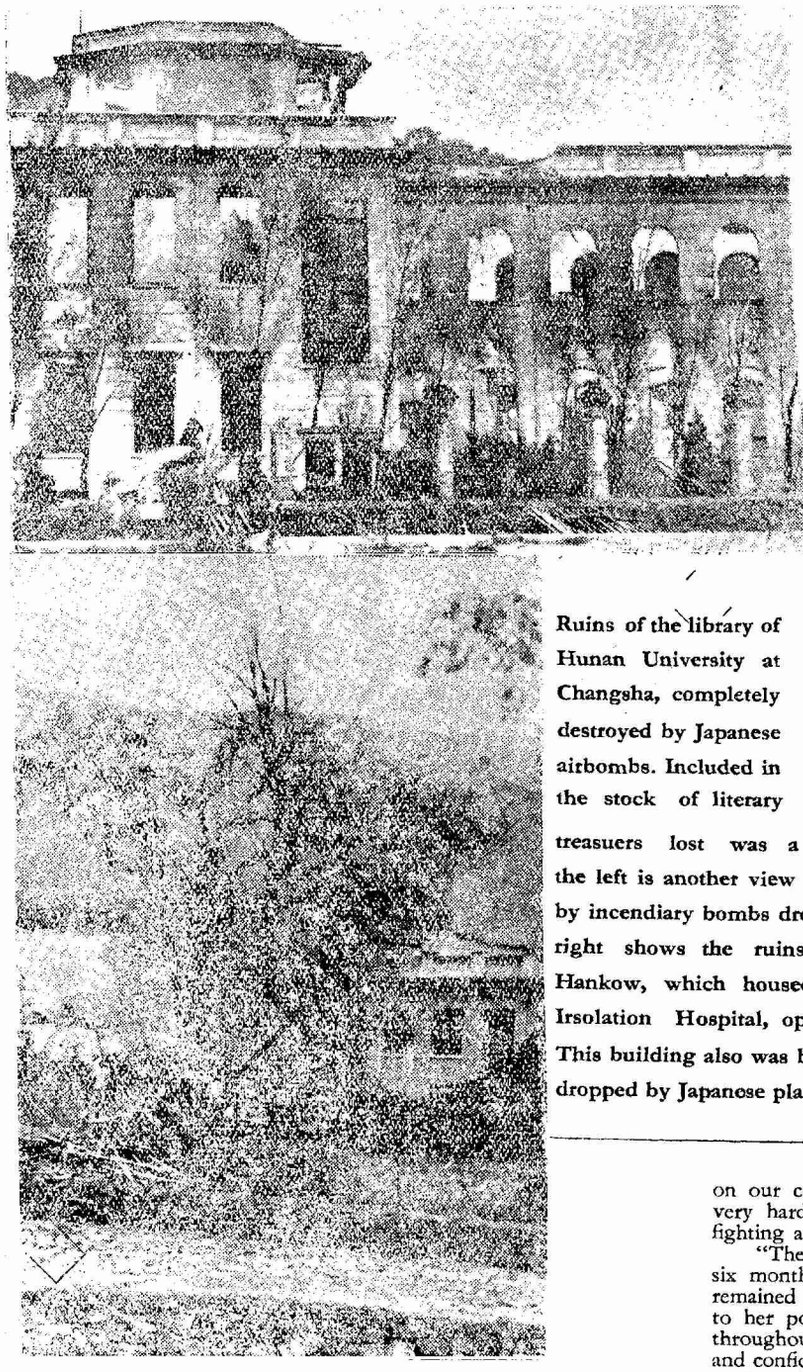
One well known doctor expressed his sentiments in this way: "We share out work in peace time, why should we not also share it in time of danger." Another missionary wrote: "Those months back in I . . . . have been without exception, I think, the happiest of all my life and this happiness come from the day by day goodness and nearness of God and from my close association of the people on our compounds who have proved so splendid through these very hard days." Here is one more inspiring stories from the fighting areas:

"The Women's Hospital also showed a record for the first six months in all departments. A third of the Chinese nurses remained to support Dr. Ellen Chow in her determination to stick to her post. The story of how she and her mother remained throughout raid after raid, inspiring patients and staff with courage and confidence cannot be told here. A shell shattered her bedroom wall a short while after she had vacated it, and she was menaced by soldiers and looters. Missionaries do not get the V. C. but a Chinese woman, whose leg had to be amputated and whose baby had six wounds, expressed exactly what we feel. While the building shook and rattled she gripped Dr. Chow's hand and said, "You are good to stay with us."

Church Work Goes On

Church work has been carried on to an amazing extent. Most centers have felt that the situation offered perculiar opportunities and that the Churches should promote special evangelistic campaigns,

JAPANESE CONTINUE DESTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



Ruins of the library of Hunan University at Changsha, completely destroyed by Japanese airbombs. Included in the stock of literary treasuers lost was a 1000-year old historical manuscript. Picture on the left is another view of the ruins of the University which was burned by incendiary bombs dropped by Japanese planes. The picture above at the right shows the ruins of the building in Hanyang, Hupeh, opposite Hankow, which housed the League of Nations Epidemic Commission's Irsolation Hospital, operated by an international group of physicians This building also was bombed and later burned by incendiary explosives dropped by Japanese planes.

hence here in Shanghai a movement is in progress called "Shanghai for Christ." It is not to be wondered at that the celebrations of Christmas and Easter and other special occasions took on new significance. People who face death face realities, and so the services of worship conducted last Christmas and Easter created impressions that will not be readily forgotten. In this connection we may quote one story from Canton:

"Four bombs were dropped at a cross-road in the main shopping street of Canton. To see the dead, including a small baby, laid out in such a well known street made one reflect how close to the edge of barbarism civilization is. That was about 400 yards from the Church of Our Saviour, to which I am attached. Next day was White Sunday, and we took part there in the strangest Holy Communion service of my life. The planes came over in the middle of the service, power-diving with terrific roar, and the noise of bombs and anti-aircraft fire was around us. I shall always remember Bishop Mok who was celebrating, (he is over 70) starting back a little at the alter from a blast of air from the bomb explosion which shook the Church. But he continued the service. It seemed almost blasphemous to think of Christ's presence in such circumstances, until one recalled that it is just in entering the world at its worst, and being broken down by it that He shows Himself most truly incarnate."

Special mention should be made of the work of the Christian schools Dealing first with the work of the schools in the occupied areas, we in Shanghai can appreciate some of the very great difficulties under which this work has been carried on. Schools in East China have lost their buildings and their equipment but they have not lost their spirit. In spite of their crowded living conditions and the high cost of living, most teachers have suffered a cut in salary but continued to serve cheerfully and faithfully. Without adequate facilities especially for physical exercise and other extra curricular work, universities, middle schools and primary schools are bravely carrying on this work which is so important for those days that lie ahead. The Christian colleges have cooperated in many ways and at the end of June a joint commencement was held in the Grand Theatre—an occasion which brought great inspiration to the many teachers and students. Joint middle schools composed of various Christian students from interior schools are an actual demonstration of the fact that the morale of the Christian educators has not been broken.

In free China a thrilling story is to be told concerning many groups of Christian students and teachers. Hundreds have gone from North and East China to the West and South-West, often trekking long distances under difficult conditions. In Chengtu, the West Christian Union University has been host to students from Nanking, Tsinan and elsewhere. A recent extensive trip conducted by Professor Lautenschlager showed that students in government and in private institutions were very eager to hear Christian messages at this time.

Contributions To Needy

Although most teacher and students have carried on the work of education, they have been active also in special work in connection with the national emergency. Much money has been contributed by teachers and students for various purposes connected with the war, whilst many schools—particularly girl schools —have also contributed clothes and other useful materials for the refugees. A report from one Christian girls school stated that teachers and students gave 440 waistcoats, 409 pairs of cloth shoes, 700 pillow cases and 800 bandages for hospitals.

Many students were particularly hard hit by the war especially those in the interior regions who had to travel long distances from their homes. Thousands were stranded in places often without much money. Great help was given then by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. who used volunteer hands of Christian students. Money coming from abroad through the organization known as International Student Service and money from the U.S.A. specially designated for students was distributed through the agency of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

It must be emphasised that in many centers one encouraging aspect was that the work of relief was carried out by joint bodies, i.e., in more than twenty cities joint committees of Churches were organised and in most places the Protestant missionaries, the Catholic missionaries and business people co-operated in carrying on the relief work. Some special projects naturally were promoted, that biggest one being the National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers in Transit. We may quote two brief paragraphs concerning this important work:

"In November the National Christian Council asked Dr. A. R. Kepler to make a survey of the war area to discover where Christian groups might render the greatest service. It quickly became apparent to Dr. Kepler that the most urgent need was relief for the wounded soldiers in transit. He saw them lying on the ground along the tracks, or left on open platforms, or crowded into box cars where they lay on the steel floors without blankets or straw. There were no sanitary arrangements. Some soldiers were found frozen to death and had to be cut from the car floors with shovels. Always they were hungry and thirsty, for while each wounded soldier receives an army allowance of 20 cents a day, the heavy wounded cannot get out to buy and even where food is accessible to them peddler profiteering often makes this sum inadequate. Charges as high as five cents for a drink of water have been reported.

"Dr. Kepler's proposal that a "National Christian Council for Wounded Soldiers in Transit" be formed met with immediate and enthusiastic response. Dr. H. H. Kung became the Honorary Chairman, Dr. F. C. Yen, Chairman, General J. L. Hwang, Vice Chairman, Mr. K. T. Chung, Vice Chairman and Honorary General Director, Messrs. L. T. Chen and F. C. Brown have given generously of their time as treasurers and auditors. To set up the working organization Prof. W. B. Djang of Cheeloo University joined Dr. Kepler and went into the field with the first team. When health made necessary Dr. Kepler's temporary retirement, Dean T. C. Fan of Hangchow Christian College stepped into his place as General Director. The Episcopal Mission released Mr. A. J. Allen to assist at the general office. Able leadership has been provided from among men forced out of the occupied areas and in using this leadership the Council has served a double purpose: providing more effective help for the wounded and opportunity for real service for those forced to leave their normal occupations. No salaries are paid, but grants to cover actual living expenses are made where necessary."

Relief Problems

Finally we may deal with the question of relief. Soon after the hostilities started the National Christian Council formed its own war relief committee with representatives from various parties. Many sums of money have come from abroad, chiefly from Britain and America. Large sums of money for relief have also been raised in China. Now when it comes to the matter of distribution it is fairly evident that the bulk of this work has been carried out by foreign missionaries and Chinese Christians. In many cities in North and East China refugees camps for hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of refugees have been organized and the distribution of food and money to these destitute millions is work that has occuplied most of the time of very many missionaries. In some of the larger centers such as Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow, this work has been reported on to some extent, but it must be pointed out that the greatest service has probably been that rendered in North and Central China usually by a mere handful of workers. Now we may instance the record of one single Church in Shanghai:

"The total number of persons cared for from August until the present time has been 504, being Christians from 11 places in Shanghai and 7 places outside of Shanghai. These Christians had for the most part fled in haste and could bring no belongings with them so that we had to collect clothes from various sources to help them during thier stay here. Housing facilities were very limited with us, and we even had to use the consecrated Church for sleeping quarters at night. The Rectory and Parish Rooms were all crowded with the refugees. The gate-house was converted into a bathroom. A temporary kitchen was set up in the courtyard. The help of the doctors and nurses of St. Elizabeth's Hospital was called upon to care for the sick. Vaccination and cholera injections were given free. Surgical cases were sent to the Hospital. Ordinary medicines were bought for occasional needs. Bedding was specially made to be loaned to the refugees for use. As to food supplies, most of them had nothing. As far as we could we provided rice, salt, fuel, pickled vegetables etc. To those who could do a little business such as selling eatables on the streets, we lent money for capital so that they might make a little to help themselves and also be kept busy. To some who moved outside, money was also loaned to rent houses in the Settlement. In co-operation with the Christians' War Time Service League, we have helped send many away with money to their respective homes."

To give a picture of the background we may quote this tale of a country worker:

"And so the tale goes. There is hardly a village in the whole country of Z. . . . . that was not partially destroyed by bomb or fire, or both. Everything in all homes was looted clean. My eight days of travel about the country was one of the saddest trips one could imagine. There are no Japanese troops outside the city. Every single household in the whole city has lost all or part of its possessions by looting. The city was given up to the Japanese troops to loot for four days before being set afire, and they did a thorough job of it. Secret hiding places for money, jewels and objects of art were sought and found, and carried off. Sixty public halls for smoking opium have been opened in the city and more than eighty in the country districts,—an important source of revenue for the Japanese, The innocent bystander is the only one hurt. A miserable existance for the people.

And after all they have gone through and suffered and lost at the hands of the Japanese, it is a wonder they can stand it. This war has united the Chinese as nothing else ever could do in so short a time. The world has heard what went on in Nanking. This was because foreigners were there to tell of it. The same thing went on in these country districts, only worse—if worse there is, but on a vaster and grander scale. As one travels about and sees the remains of what has happened, and listens to the tales of the survivors, the history of the Barbarian invasions of Roman civilization is vividly called to mind. And the end is not in sight yet."

Lasting Impressions

Lastly the effect of the labors of the Christian Church after a year of war is difficult to estimate but some of the impression

(Continued on page 377)

THE WAR IN SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 343*)

regreat for the accident and announcing their readiness to make immediate redress in settlement of the same.

Sept. 8.—Some 300 Chinese refugees, mostly women and children, met instant and horrible death at 12.00 p.m. when a squadron of Japanese planes bombed the Sungkiang Railway Station on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. 400 others suffered serious injuries. There were no slodiers at the Station and the train was an outgoing one carrying refugees to Kashing.

Sept. 13.—Chinese forces along the Yangtsze and Whangpoo River banks withdrew further inland to their pre-arranged first defense line in order to get away from the effective range of Japanese navy guns. Withdrawal hailed by both Chinese and foreign military observers as strategic move.

Sept. 19.—The United States Marine reinforcements, consisting of 1,435 officers and men of the Sixth Regiment, arrived at Shanghai at noon by the U.S. Transport *Chaumont*.

Sept. 26.—General Chu Shao-liang, appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the Shanghai area, succeeding General Chang Chih-chung.

Oct. 5.—Heaviest bombardment by Japanese artillery and air bombers since the opening of hostilities in Shanghai marked today's fighting, which raged hottest in the Chapei area.

Oct. 13.—The war in Shanghai entered its third month. The day's fighting was featured by thundering fire of heavy guns from both sides and terrific bombing by Japanese planes. Chinese military authorities estimated that the Japanese must have 200,000 effectives on the Shanghai front.

Oct. 24.—Despite concerted Japanese aerial and infantry attacks of unprecedented severity which entered the sixth day, Chinese forces continued to hold Tazang, pivotal point of Lotien-Shanghai and Nanziang Shanghai highways. Japanese forces also launched furious drives on Kiangwan and Chapei fronts. Rifleman Patrick McGowan of the Royal Ulster Rifles and five Chinese civilians were killed by machine-gun fire of Japanese plane flying along Keswick Road within British defense lines. To care for wounded soldiers and war refugees, Chinese Red Cross Society organized an International Committee to be composed of prominent Chinese and foreign residents in Shanghai. A sum of $10,000,000 was being raised; the Ministry of Finance appropriated $1,000,000 toward the fund.

Oct. 26.—Japanese occupied Tazang and Miaohong; Chinese military authorities declared that Chapei and Kiwangan would be defended.

Oct. 27.—After checking Japanese troops for 76 days, Chinese forces defending Chapei and Kiangwan conducted an orderly withdrawal to new positions. Following withdrawal, entire Chapei was in flames. A rearguard of some 500 men belonging to the 88th Division still held out at the godown (warehouse) of the Joint Savings Bank on the north side of Soochow Creek. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, declared the section of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and east of the railway track would not be affected by the change in the local war situation.

Oct. 29.—Three British soldiers killed, three others wounded, two seriously, when more than 15 shells fired from Japanese artillery fell and exploded in Jessfield Park area in the evening. British troops guarding Chekiang Road bridge stopped a Japanese Naval Party aboard two naval pinnaces from going up Soochow Creek to attack the "lone Chinese battalion" in the Joint Savings Bank gowdon. British action taken because Japanese move constituted a violation of the British Defence Sector. The Japanese bluejackets withdrew following a conference of high British and Japanese officials.

Nov. 5.—After heavy aerial and naval bombardment, Japanese bluejackets succeeded in landing shortly after dawn at three small villages near Chapoo on north shore of Hangchow Bay. Observers in Shanghai attached considerable significance to the Japanese landing as it night develop into serious threat to Chinese positions in Shanghai.

Nov. 8.—The circumstances under which the Japanese succeeded in landing north of Chapoo were still shrouded in mystery. According to Chinese reports, at the time when the Japanese landed, a transfer of Chinese troops guarding the countryside took place. These troops were being transferred to the rear, while new units to take over the garrison had not yet arrived. It was alleged that some Chinese traitors revealed this information to the Japanese and it was during that interval the Japanese landed and occupied the countryside wihout meeting resistance. Commencing at noon today, the war refugee zone in Nantao founded by Father R. Jaquinot, formally opened with approval of Chinese authorities, who continued to retain policing rights over the area.

Nov. 9.—Chinese forces in western Shanghai south of the Soochow Creek withdrew last night to new positions some eight kilometers west from the boundary of the International Settlement. The withdrawal was necessitated by break in the main Chinese defence line as well as by the developments in the military situation in Hangchow Bay region. Police Commissioner Tsai Ching-chun declared that Nantao would be defended. Four Japanese planes bombed Nantao for half an hour in the afternoon, causing many fires and heavy casualties among civilians. Prior to the bombing, over 60,000 Nantao residents entered the French Concession.

Nov. 11.—Japanese troops launched furious attacks on Nantao. Chinese troops withdrew to Arsenal Road. Up to 11 p.m., more than 4,000 Chinese soldiers entered the French Concession after surrendering their arms and were interned by the French Municipal authorities. Japanese landed more troops in Pootung, which were unopposed, indicating that the Chinese troops there had been completely withdrawn. More than 30 separate fires broke out in Nantao and Pootung, most of them set by Japanese bombing and shelling. English journalist, P. Pembroke Stephens, war correspondent for *London Daily Telegraph*, killed by Japanese machine gun fire. Political Department of Nanking Military Affairs Commission issued 600-word farewell message to Shanghai, as main body of Chinese forces withdrawn from Greater Shanghai area. General Iwane Matsui, Commander of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai, told foreign press correspondents that he was now virtual master of Shanghai and felt free to take "any steps" dictated by military necessities, in the International Settlement as well as in the Chinese territory surrounding it.

Nov. 12.—Last Chinese units withdrew from Nantao into French Concession at 2.30 p.m. At 4.30 p.m., the Japanese occupied Nantao. The total number of Chinese troops interned in the French Concession, was officially reported to be 5,000. The Nantao boom partially opened and crossed by Japanese gunboat. Mayor O. K. Yui, president at last Chinese press conference, announced that his daily meeting with newspaper men would be suspended indefinitely, as Chinese defense lines were removed inland.

"Finding" of Clipper Ship is False Alarm

Hopes for the finding of the Pan Anmerican Airways Hawaii Clipper, missing since July 29 while on her way from Guam to Manila, suffered a set-back August 8 when the s.s. Canberra Maru reported to the Navy Ministry in Tokyo that her search for the airliner had proved futile. The Canberra Maru was ordered by the Japanese Navy August 7 to alter her course and proceed to the vicinity of Torishima, 850 miles from the Japanese coast, where the Clipper could have drifted. The instructions were issued following the receipt of a request from the American State Department to search for the missing airliner in the area surrounding point 25.25 degress North Latitude and 136.5 degrees East Longitude.

In a radiogram to the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry on August 8, the Canberra Maru said that it had not sighted the Clipper in that area. Vessels of the Yakizu Fishing Guild, which were also ordered by the Navy Ministry to search for the Clipper, also reported that they had failed to sight the missing airliner.

The Canberra Maru was on her way from Australia to Kobe when she received instructions from the Navy Ministry. She was about 100 miles away from the designated spot.

The request of the American State Department, transmitted through the American Embassy in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Office, was immediately relayed to the Ministries of the Navy and Communications, the Formosan Government-General and the South Seas Administration which in turn broadcast a general alarm to all their offices. The American request, Washington dispatches said, was based upon a plea of the Pan American Airways for a continuation of the search. Reports that the Canberra Maru had sighted the missing airlmer were found to be erroneous.

Japanese in California Contribute to Naval Aircraft Construction

According to a *Domei* message from Los Angeles on August 4, Japanese residents of southern California have donated the sum of Yen 59,000 to the Japanese Navy for the construction of aircraft. The money was raised at about the time the American charitable groups were conducting a drive for the relief of Chinese refugees.

Soviet Hydrographic Ships on Way to Valdivostok from Kronstadt

The Soviet *Tass* agency on August 1 reported that the Soviet Government had dispatched two hydrographic ships, the Partisan and the Polyarny, from Kronstadt to Vladivostok. The two ships were routed through the Panama Canal and were expected to require more than three months on the trip. The ships were scheduled to call at seven ports in American and British territory on the trip in order to obtain coal and water.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

July 1.—General Chiang Kai-shek in interview with Wuchang correspondent of London **Daily Express**, declared: "China will not welcome intercession by any foreign Power for an armistice unless China's sovereignty is fully restored. Today, China is politically united and her people are determined to resist."
Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, now in Hongkong en route to Hankow, denied that he was carrying any peace proposals. The purpose of his trip to Hankow, he explained, was merely to maintain normal contact with the Government to which he is accredited.

July 1.—Japanese motorboats appeared in vicinity of Chingshanpa, west of Matang, loss of which admitted in Hankow. New boom constructed at Hukou below Kiukiang. Heavy Chinese reinforcements rushed into Hukou area in order to check Japanese westward advance. Severe fighting raging in hilly region west of Matang forts.
Japanese attacked Chinese positions east of Taihu, on north bank of Yangtse River, but forced to withdraw after severe engagement lasting several hours.
Chinese recaptured (June 30) Fengmenkou and Wanwacheng, west of Chiyuan, on north bank of Yellow River, in northwestern Honan. Shuchen, Central Anhwei, recaptured by Chinese on June 29, according to report received at Hankow.

July 1.—Japanese planes bombed Swatow for 90 minutes. More than 100 bombs were dropped on various residential areas, causing widespread havoc and heavy casualties, including many women and children.
One Japanese warship on the Yangtse near Tungliu claimed sunk by Chinese airbombing.

July 1.—Pope Pius XI urges Japan to end airbombings of open towns in China; appeal said impelled by sense of justic and charity.

July 1.—Yellow River flood becoming worse in east Honan because of continued downpour in that area. Most of the area in vicinity of Yenling, Fukou and Hwaiyang, east of Peiping-Hankow Railway, now submerged in water.

July 1.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, addressing Women's Conference at Hankow, urged Chinese women to continue war for national existence, said struggle for salvation and preservation of ancient heritage must go on despite suffering and sacrifice.

July 1.—Reports that Chinese Government offices at Hankow are moving to Kunming (Capital of Yunnan), instead of to Chungking, denied.

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July 2.—With Matang in Japanese hands and the boom there penetrated on June 29, the Chinese are erecting further defences in effort to halt Japanese advance on Kiukiang. Besides closing the Yangtse to traffic, Chinese authorities reportedly constructing new boom at Hukou and another at Kiukiang. Meanwhile, Chinese reinforcements Continue to be rushed to Hukou area. Fighting now going on in vicinity of Liangliangmiao, (east of Pengtseh), which was recaptured by the Chinese yesterday. On northern bank of the Yangtse, the Japanese captured Wankiang, opposite Matang.
Japanese troops at Yushih, east of Peiping-Hankow Railway, driven back to east bank of Chialu River. Chinese guerillas active within few miles west of Peiping. Fighting going on between guerillas and Japanese troops at Nankow Pass. Number of Chinese guerillas in Hopei, Shantung and Shansi estimated by the Japanese at 250,000. In addition, 28 divisions said to be in Shansi, against whom the Japanese are advancing for third time.

July 2.—Canton, Foochow and Swatow raided by Japanese planes. American-owned hospital at Foochow damaged by direct hit. Huge Japanese naval concentration reported at Fort Island, Haimun Bay. Kwangtung; Japanese attempt to land there repulsed.

July 2.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, arrived at Wuchang from Hongkong by air. He said his present trip to Wuhan had no major significance; he was merely maintaining contact with the Government to which he is accredited.

July 2.—Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador to Japan, formally denied reports of French military assistance to China during visit to Japanese Foreign Minister Gen. Ugaki.

July 2.—"There can be no peace between China and Japan so long as the Chiang Kai-shek regime remains in power."—statement by Lt.-Gen. S. Itagaki, new Japanese War Minister, in first press interview.

July 2.—Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, former Mayor of Tsingtao and now Chairman of Shantung, directing operations of guerillas in south-eastern Shantung.

July 2.—Naval Section of Japanese Imperial General Headquarters claimed in communique issued today that China lost 1,014 airplanes from beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937 to June 26, 1938. Japanese naval aircraft losses for the entire period were only "88 machines."

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July 3.—Japanese aircraft-carrier and two destroyers on the Yangtse bombed and sunk by squadron of nine Chinese bombers near Anking, capital of Anhwei, Chinese Aviation Headquarters at Hankow announced. Japanese airdrome at Wuhu also heavily bombed but results of attack unknown, owing to darkness. Japanese claimed that seven Chinese bombers were destroyed during Chinese raid.

July 3.—French Government officially announced that it had definitely occupied the Paracel Islands, lying southeast of Hainan Island.

July 3.—Japanese advance westwards along the Yangtse said to have been checked as result of counter-attack by Chinese troops on Pengtseh, on south bank of Yangtse below Hukou and about 30 miles east of Kiukiang.
Report of Japanese warships having crossed Matang boom confirmed in Hankow; six Japanese vessels west of Matang bombed (yesterday) by Chinese aircraft.

July 3.—Twelve Japanese soldiers in military truck carrying in all, 16 soldiers and 2 civilians, were either killed or wounded on June 29 between Chapoo and Kashing, (Chekiang province), when ambushed by Chinese guerillas, according to report in **Shanghai Nippo.**

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July 4.—Advance of Japanese troops from Pengtseh toward Hukou checked at point, east of Hukou where severe fighting progressing. Japanese forces at Matang, (on south bank of the Yangtse) divided into two groups, main body between Matang and Pengtseh, the other group west of Pengtseh. Chinese reinforcements which arrived after fall of Pengtseh are counter-attacking city in attempt to recapture it.
Chinese troops which attacked Tsienshan, 30 miles northwest of Anking, on June 29, are now closing in, outskirts of city reached. Puhsien, in southwest Shansi, on east bank of Yellow River, north of Fenglingtu, recaptured yesterday, according to Chinese report.

July 4.—"The entire Chinese nation, from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the men in the street, will defend Hankow at all costs," declared Chinese army spokesman. In forthcoming battle for Hankow, the spokesman added, the Chinese will inflict heavy losses on the main strength of the Japanese forces, and the operations will mark the beginning of "China's decisive battle with the Japanese."

July 4.—Chow Liu-wu, 45-year-old ex-Chinese warlord, allegedly to be working in conjunction with Japanese, assassinated at Oriental Restaurant, of Sincere Company, Nanking Road. Liu said to be vice-President of the so-called "Yellow Faith Society," organized by the Japanese in Shanghai.

July 4.—French occupation of Paracel Islands, situated to the southeast of Hainan Island, confirmed. French circles in London point out that reason for French occupation of the islands was due to reports of Japanese activity in the region of Hainan Island. British Government officially notified of occupation of the islands by the French.
Official circles in Tokyo, commenting on reported French occupation of the Islands, declared that the Japanese Government may make representations to French Government.

July 4.—Warm tribute paid by Chinese military spokesman to the faithful services of German military advisers, who are leaving Hankow tomorrow for Germany. "The German advisers," the spokesman said, "are leaving China with an assurance of our high appreciation of their past services and also with our very best wishes."

July 4.—Furious air battle fought over Nanchang, Kiangsi capital, when over 50 Japanese planes bombed Chinese airfields there. Raiders engaged in combat by Chinese pursuit craft and driven away. Japanese warships on the Yangtse and troop

concentrations bombed by Chinese planes.

July 4.—Following completion of repairs to Yellow River Bridge, train service on Tientsin-Pukow Railway restored on July 1, according to reports from Tokyo.

July 4.—Gen. Liu Wen-tao, Chinese Ambassador at Rome, returning to China shortly. Hsu Tao-nin, Counsellor of Chinese Embassy, will be in charge of the Embassy affairs.

July 4.—Jean Escarra, former French legal adviser to Chinese Government, who recently returned to Paris from Far East, views China situation as favorable; says Chinese Government extremely solid and united; Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's position "most powerful;" Chinese soldier lauded; Japanese excesses awakening national spirit of Chinese people.

July 4.—Outline of five-year plan for exploitation of North China made public in Tokyo by Planning Board of Japanese Government; the projected North China Development Corporation capitalized at Y.350,000,000 said to be established in near future.

July 4.—Tokyo alarmed by French occupation of the Paracel Islands; strong representations to be filed with French Government.

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July 5.—Japanese claimed capture of Hukou, strategically important Yangtze town, at the month of Poyang Lake. Hukou is 160 miles from Hankow and 440 miles from Shanghai.
Chinese reports from Hankow state situation at Hukou tense but actual situation of the town obscure. Chinese said exerting pressure on Japanese troops at Pengtseh. Great damage wrought in Loyang, Honan, yesterday, when 11 Japanese bombers dropped some 135 bombs over city.

July 5.—Some U.S. $1,000,000 has been raised in the United States during the nation-wide "Bowl of Rice" dinners and balls staged in 1,600 American cities last month in interest of civilian relief in China, according to cablegram received in Shanghai from Father R. Jacquinot, noted French Jesuit Catholic leader and relief worker in Shanghai. Father Jacquinot has been visiting in America for several months.

July 5.—Lord Lytton, head of the League of Nations' Mission to Manchuria in 1932, urged financial assistance to China; says such move is to Britain's interest.

July 5.—Twenty-six German military advisers to the Chinese National Government, headed by Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, left Hankow on special train for Hongkong en route to Germany. Many distinguished Chinese military and government leaders were present at the station to bid them farewell, including Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister: Gen. Ho Yao-chu, representing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and others.

July 5.—French Embassy spokesman in Shanghai claimed the Paracel Islands had been part of Annam since 1816.
Tokyo claimed the Islands Japanese territory by right of discovery. Suiharu Hirata said that he "discovered the islands in 1917."

July 5.—Air mail service between Shanghai and Tokyo inaugurated by Japanese military in Shanghai.

July 5.—Peace talks should be shunned by the Japanese people at present, urged Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's master spy and recently commander of Japanese troops at Lanfeng which suffered defeat at Chinese hands.

July 5.—Agents of so-called "Ta Tao" Government of Shanghai blocked food shipments to International Settlement with new tax levy, called "Security Tax," on cargo boats, according to information from Shanghai Municipal Council.

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July 6.—General Chiang Kai-shek issued two messages on eve of first anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident. In message addressed to the Japanese people, Gen. Chiang said: "Unless the Japanese people rise and stop the madness of their militarists, there will be no end to the present bloodshed which, with animosity between the two nations deepening daily, may last for decades, and even for centuries." Gen. Chiang emphasized China's determination to carry on the war of resistance, in whatever conditions she may find herself, as long as the Japanese military continue their "aggression in China."
In a statement to friendly foreign Powers, Gen. Chiang expressed China's gratitude for assistance given and also reminded the Powers of their obligations to assist China under the Nine-Power Treaty and other international agreements. Gen. Chiang declared that "peace is indivisible and isolation impracticable."
Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister, declared: "China has achieved a new spirit of national unity, self-reliance and self-confidence, that will carry her on to the bitter end of the struggle. After one year's fighting, Japan has not achieved her goal, but China has found her soul."
Mammoth mass meeting held at Hankow, at which a huge banner was presented to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

July 6.—Despite Japanese claims to having occupied Hukou, report from Kiukiang states that Hukou was still in Chinese hands last night. Situation at Hukou said eased considerably this morning following arrival of Chinese reinforcements there.
Kiukiang quiet and in no imminent danger.

July 6.—Tokyo issued statement claiming that Chinese territory now under Japanese occupation totals 1,249,000 square kilometers, area about twice that of Japan. Chinese population in this occupied area estimated at 130,000,000. Official figures place Chinese casualties on battlefield up to June 15 at "510,109," and the number of Japanese slain at "36,629."

July 6.—Sinyang, strategically important city on southern sector of Peiping-Hankow Railway, 120 kilometers north of Hankow, bombed by Japanese aircraft.

July 6.—Britain's stake in China set at £130,000,000, at the end of 1936, according to statement made by Oliver Stanley, President of Board of Trade, in House of Commons.

July 6.—People's Political Council opened at Hankow under chairmanship of Wang Ching-wei. Gen Chiang Kai-shek cheered when he rose to address the meeting. The British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, also were present. Gen. Chiang said that China's military strength was constantly growing, while today's opening of the People's Political Council which included representatives of all political factions proved China's political unity.

July 6.—French Ambassador to Japan, Charles Arsene Henry, informed (July 5) Gen. K. Ugaki, Japan's Foreign Minister, of French occupation of Paracels Islands.

July 6.—The $2,000,000, highway linking Kunming, capital of Yunnan, with Burma, has been completed, according to **Reuter** report.

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July 7.—First anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident observed in many cities. Mass meeting held at Hankow, attended by more than 100,000 people. Similar meetings held at Canton, Changsha, Chungking.
In Shanghai, the occasion was marked by flying the Chinese national flag at half-mast by all Chinese Public organizations and business establishments. Eleven bombing and 2 shooting incidents occurred in Shanghai early in morning, resulting in two Japanese and three Chinese killed; one Japanese, one Indian (watchman) and 7 Chinese wounded. Anti-Japanese handbills scattered in various parts of International Settlement and French Concession. West Hongkew, North Station, Japanese Cotton mills, The Bund scenes of bombing incidents.
Shanghai Municipal Police arrested more than 1,000 Chinese suspected of being engaged in terrorist acticities.
Unauthorized Japanese "ronin" parties armed with guns search trams and pedestrians in various parts of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek.

July 7.—General Chiang Kai-shek made stirring appeal to Chinese people in broadcast, reiterating determination to carry on war of resistance against Japan to bitter end. Messages of sympathy received from International Peace Campaign in Paris and London. Madame Chiang Kai-shek issued statement lauding foreign missionary women for relief work and their gallantry in defending Chinese woman refugees against lustful Japanese soldiers.

July 7.—Statements in commemoration of war's first anniversary also issued by Chairman Lin Sen of National Government, Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former Foreign Minister Eugene Chen, two communist leaders Wang Min and Chou En-lai, and Chang Chi-lan, secretary-general of Central Political Council and editor of **Ta Kung Pao.**

July 7.—Col. Chi Hsin-wen, defender of Wenping city whose unit first clashed with the Japanese at Lukouchiao, promoted to Divisional commander with rank of Major General, in recognition of his services rendered during past year.

July 7.—Hukou still in Chinese hands, although Japanese troops are surrounding town from all sides, according to Chinese report. Street fighting said raging in eastern quarter of city. Chinese reinforcements arrive, counter-attacking the Japanese.

July 7.—Naval Section of Japanese Imperial General Headquarters issued (July 6) statement, claiming that during past year of hostilities Chinese Navy has lost 43 ships with total tonnage of over 43,000 and more than 1,070 airplanes. Japanese Navy has suffered losses of only "about 1,100 dead," the statement said. Japanese planes destroyed or damaged totalled "89."

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Central China: Ma-anshan Island and other islands near Hangchow Bay.
South China: Amoy, Hwangtatao, and Pingtoushan Islands off Wenchow; Matsu Island, off Foochow; Quemoy and Siao Quemoy Islands near Amoy Island; Namoa Island off Swatow; Pratas and other islands.

July 7.—"Give Your Gold to the State" Campaign sponsored by Madame Chiang Kai-shek opened at Hankow. Madame Chiang personally donated a quantity of gold worth $18,000. Purpose of campaign is to encourage people to offer their gold to the state to help swell China's war chest.

July 7.—Col. Mao Peng-chu, Chief of Aerial Operations of Chinese Air Force, declared that number of Japanese aircraft lost during first year of hostilities totals 1,355 machines, while number of members of Japanese Air Force killed totals 1,100.

July 7.—Japanese airplanes carried out extensive raids on South China. Although Canton city itself was not bombed, the railways near Canton suffered intensive bombing attacks. Canton-Kowloon Railway track damaged in 17 places between Canton and Yintak. One Japanese machine brought down. Wuchow, Kwangsi port, raided for many hours; some 75 bombs dropped; casualty list said heavy.

July 7.—Damages sustained by Chinese lumber yards of Yangtse Valley cities during past year of hostilities estimated at $300,000,000, according to Domei report. Losses to lumber yards in Shanghai alone value at $50,000,000.

July 7.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, informed (July 6) Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, of China's sovereignty over the Paracel Islands recently occupied by France. M. Bonnet said that France had only sent to the Islands personnel and material necessary for the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses and meteorological station there.
Japan's Foreign Office informed French Ambassador at Tokyo that Japan reserved the right of taking action in Paracel Islands.

July 7.—First anniversary of the Lukouchiao incident celebrated in Tokyo; patriotic meetings and memorial services held. Imperial message issued, emphasizing "the vital necessity of removing the cause of possible trouble in the future and mobilization of Japan's entire national resources."

China Builds 11 Railways of 7,000 Kilometers in Southwest

To develop China's southwest, the Chinese Government is building 11 new railways with an aggregate distance of 7,000 kilometers in the provinces of Szechuan, Sikong, Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces. The building cost of these railways is estimated to exceed $70,000,000 and once completed will connect all the southwestern provinces with the Lunghai-Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Chekiang and Kiangsi Railways and from Chengtu or Kunming, one will be able to travel to Sian or Taiyuan, Peiping or Tsingtao, Hangchow or Shanghai by rail.

The eleven railways planned are:

1. Paochi-Chengtu line connecting the Lunghai Railway via Hangchung with the Szechuan provincial capital.
2. Chengtu-Kating line connecting Szechuan and Sikong via Ya-an.
3. Chuchow-Kweiyang line connecting Hunan and Kweichow provinces.
4. Kweiyang-Kunming line connecting Kweichow and Yunnan Provinces.
5. Kunming-Burma line connecting Yunnan and British Burma.
6. Hengchow-Nanning line connecting Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces via Kweilin.
7. Nanning-Chenhaikwan line connecting Kwangsi and French-Indo-China.
8. Chengtu-Chungking line via Laykiang.
9. Chungking-Kweiyang line connecting the Szechuan commercial center and the Kweichow capital.
10. Kweiyang-Liuchow line in Kwangsi and Kweichow Provinces.
11. Liuchow-Sansui line via Wuchow in Kwangtung and Provinces.

Survey Work Started

In view of the present military situation, the Chinese Government has decided to build the railway connecting Szechuan and Yunnan provinces as early as possible. Surveyors have already been sent to survey the entire line of 400 kilometers. According to present estimates, the cost of construction of the line will be $80,000,000. The Ministry of Railways has appropriated already $10,000,000,000 while the Szechuan and Yunnan Provincial Governments have appropriated $500,000, each for the building of the railway. A loan has also been concluded with a French company to supply railway building materials. It is expected that the survey work will be completed in the latter part of this year and actual construction work will be started before the end of 1938.

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A CRITICISM OF THE GREAT POWERS

(*Continued from page 350*)

foreign supplies of oil, iron, high grade steel, copper, chromium, manganese, cotton, rubber, etc., etc.—in other words, more vulnerable to sanctions. Even without them Japan has found it necessary to strictly restrict and control the domestic use of most of these raw materials.

But "Sanctions mean" war shriek those who would have us dodge our responsibilities (for we too have signed pacts outlawing aggression). Those who presume to think it is up to the United States or some other nation to lead the way; those who believe it best to let China and Japan exhaust one another before we intervene; those big corporations whose profits would suffer temporarily as a result of the suspension of Japanese sales.

What a colossal piece of Japanese bluff (borrowed from Italy) and how completely we have swallowed it!

Yet every time the French, American, or our own authorities have taken a firm stand (with us such occasions have been regretably few) against Japanese infringements of our rights and privileges in China, the Japanese have promptly backed down—usually apologizing for what they chose to term a "linguistic misunderstanding."

And why?

For no other reason except that Japan knows full well that the final result of a war with a major Power NOW will not only spell disaster to her dreams of conquest but cause her to return to the status of an insignificant minor State. I repeat: Sanctions applied in 1938 do not mean war.

Now with regard to the argument that preferably the United States should lead the way to sanctions, why should she?; especially when one stops to consider how sadly we let her down when she wanted to act in 1932? Moreover, as the greatest Empire in the world, surely it is up to us to make the first move and try to retrieve some of our lost prestige. Unquestionably we would then receive American, French, Russian and Dutch support—not one of these countries could afford to see us fail—and all doubts raised in this direction are nothing more than deliberate attempts by vested interests or cowards to cloud and confuse the issue.

No Benefit Seen

To those who consider it the smart thing for us to wait until China and Japan have exhausted one another; I wonder whether it has ever occurred to them that by then, in all probability, what they dread most—revolution, communism and chaos will exist in both countries in addition to impoverished populations unable to purchase the goods our merchants have to offer. Only adventurers and concession hunters stand to benefit from such a state of affairs; certainly not the factory workers of England and America.

To the big corporations who are loath to give up a percentage of their profits by suspending sales to Japan and who are therefore bringing pressure to bear on their governments not to impose sanctions against Nippon, let me point out that their action is merely hastening the day of their eventual expulsion from the markets of the Orient.

Japan needs possibly all of them to-day, some of them to-morrow; but in ten years time, if her expansionist policy remains unchecked, most likely none of them. And then it will be too late for them to do anything about it.

Unfortunately the short space at my disposal has prevented me from developing at any length my rebuttals to the arguments put up by those who fear the effect of sanctions against Japan.

Enough has been said, however, I earnestly trust, to show that such arguments are fundamentally dangerous as well as fallacious.

Instead of emulating the pessimist who sees in every opportunity an obstacle, we should act like the optimist who sees in every obstacle an opportunity—in this instance an opportunity to take some positive action—I say SANCTIONS—to bring aggression and the bombing of defenceless non-combatant populations to an end.

Meanwhile, unless we wish to be condemned as savinges ourselves, let us at least give China immediate credits to enable her to defend herself.

Hongkong, July 24.

Tungchow Massacre Memorial Rites Held

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the massacre of 222 Japanese subjects, memorial services were held July 29 in the public cemetery at Tungchow, where the victims were buried. Tombs of Japanese nationals who were slain by Chinese soldiers a year ago were decorated with thousands of wreaths presented by Chinese military, consular and civic officials.

About 1,000 mourners, including relatives of the victims, military officers, representatives of the Provisional Government of China, Japanese residents and members of the Embassy in China, attended the services. Amid dense smoke of burning incense Japanese and Chinese priests chanted prayers. Tateki Horiuchi, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in China, and a representative of Japanese residents read messages of condolence.

CHINA'S STRONG MAN WARNS JAPAN

(*Continued from page 352*)

farm and kitchen implements, they swear vengeance for their kinsfolk. To date, the Generalissimo stated, the Japanese army has lost in China more than 500,000 men, many of whom died ignominous deaths at the hands of young girls and aged women in China.

However, righteous-minded men have not been totally absent from the Japanese army. Here the Chinese leader mentioned that many Japanese soldiers, moved by the brutalities of their comrades, chose self-destruction to end their enforced part in such barbaric warfare. They killed one another, or hanged themselves, or committed hara-kiri. In their pockets were often found letters containing their "death counsel" to the Japanese military.

Japanese People Not Responsible

For all these things, the Generalissimo said, the Japanese people cannot be held responsible, but they should lose no time in denouncing their militarists and thus curbing their aggression in China. Otherwise the future of Japan would be unimaginably sorrowful.

"Before it is too late," the Generalissimo warned the Japanese, "you should forces your militarists to examine their policy of aggression in China. Ask them: What is the meaning of this aggression? What could be its objective? How much has Japan gained and how much has she lost since the war began? Can the war result in the conquest of China and the stabilization of East Asia? Can Japan banish the White people out of Asia and become the mistress of the Pacific herself. And who are the ones making all these sacrifices? Please give your deepest attention to these questions!"

The Generalissimo pointed out that in taking up arms against the Japanese militarists the Chinese naturally aim at self-preservation, but they are also aiding the people of Japan. There have been numerous cases in history when the Chinese people successfully resisted foreign foes despite tremendous difficulties and hardships. As the whole of China is today possessed of a national consciousness, and as the Three People's Principles have taken a deep root in all hearts, the tenaciousness of this strength to resist is without precedent.

China will carry on the war until the Japanese militarists cease their aggression. The mutual destruction of two nations will continue until your militarists are brought to their senses. The duty of stopping this bloodshed rests exclusively on the shoulders of the Japanese people, Generalissimo Chiang concluded.

Holland Believes Japan Not a Menace to Her Colonies

Dr. Patijin, Netherlands foreign minister who left Stockholm August 3 for his home, told newspapermen that he did not believe in the imminence of a European war or in the immediate menace by Japan to the Netherlands' colonies. What the world needs today more than ever is mutual understanding between the various nations, he said. A wide field of activity in this respect was assigned to the small nations who could not be suspected of entertaining imperialist ambitions. He declared: The states of the Oslo Convention had only one desire and that was the maintenance of peace. But it did not suffice to be a friend of peace, it was also necessary to play at times the part of a mediator. The world required statesmen with moral courage, free from ogoism and fear, and guided by faith in God and his law.

Dr. Patijn concluded by saying he was convinced that not a single nation or statesman in Europe today wanted war.

Anglo-Egyptian Agreement Signed

The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for the revision of various technical points of the State Treaty of 1936 were concluded by the signing of a supplementary agreement in the Foreign Office at London, August 5. Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, signed on behalf of Britain and Mohammed Mahmud Pasha, Egyptian Premier, for Egypt.

The agreement settles in the first place the question of the erection of barracks in the Suez Canal zone for British troops stationed in those parts. Although the text of the supplementary agreement has not yet been published, it is stated on good authority that the British Government has declared its willingness to bear half of the originally estimated costs for the reection of barracks, hospital establishments and dwellings for high ranking officers. The Egyptian Government had asked for a discussion of the question of costs seeing that the actual costs for the erection of buildings have been found to be 100 per cent. higher than the estimate and are believed to amount to about £10,000,000. As matters now stand, England will undertake to raise about £5,000,000.

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THE STUFF CHINESE PATRIOTS ARE MADE OF

(*Continued from page 356*)

that could be definitely established was his pair of shoes. The other one met even a stranger death. During a night air-raid, he became so frightened while sleeping on the third floor, that in hastily rushing down the stairs, he missed the steps and fell flatly on the floor below. This fall caused concussion of his brain and subsequently the loss of his life. Who should be responsible for their tragic death? Had there been no war, they would have been still living at the present time. These are but two instances of the victims of the war, while hundreds of thousands of others have period in even more tragic circumstances.

"Thirty Pieces of Silver"

The invasion of my beloved country, the loss of my home, the decrease of my income and the death of my relatives have all left deep and painful impressions on my mind. But what impresses me most painfully is the unaccountable change of the hearts of a few persons who have been known to me for years. I have full sympathy with those who, driven by the necessity of their livelihood, have to defy the shame and disgrace in playing the very small roles of the puppet show for the sole purpose of keeping them and their families from starvation. Likewise, I will not condemn those ignorants and illiterates who at a small price will risk their lives for a cause totally unknown to themselves. But it is decidedly inexcusable for those who have the means to hold out against the present hardships, but who, lured by political power and fortune, totally forget their conscience and lend their good names to a regime, whose very existence hinges upon the support of the invaders. It is even more condemnable that many of those who have thrown in their lots with the puppet governments have not even the nerve to openly declare their identity and have chosen to use false names as if to hide their shames.

It comes to light that many of those who in the pre-war days paraded themselves as ultra-patriots by vehemently denluncing the policy of non-resistance and eloquently urging the people to put up a united front against foreign invasion have proved the most active and enthusiastic in engaging in activities, in which even the men-in-the-street with limited national consciousness have refused to take part for their love of their country.

It reminds me of a retired old Cantonese official whom I made the acquaintance during the first Shanghai war more than five years ago. At that time, many of my friends who knew him looked upon him as a first-class patriot, for he frequently came to us with the encouraging war news and personally led a campaign to raise funds for giving comforts to the former Nineteenth Route Army. I still remember one of his eloquent speeches, in the course of which he said that only by resistance we could survive, and that we must bravely sustain our sufferings in our struggle against the aggressors.

But now he is one of the leading officials of the puppet regime. In one of his recent official utterances, he stated to the effect that Chiang Kai-shek was solely responsible for the present Sino-Japanese war, which caused endless sufferings to the common people. One cannot help wondering how completely a man can change his complexion in such a short time, that one finds difficulty in establishing his identity.

In one way, the present war has helped us in exposing the real nature of those true heart would otherwise never be known to their friends. In ordinary time, every one poses as a true patriot, and parades himself in a brilliant robe of patriotism. Under this brilliant robe, who will not be dazzled by its brilliancy and conceive an high opinion of its wearer? As a genuine diamond cannot be impaired by fire, so a true patriot can always stand the test of time, and does not suffer a change in his sterling qualities, no matter how severe may be the trial to him and how attractive may be the temptations to ensnare him. Just as pseudo-patriots, we have many such real patriots among our acquaintances, who, in spite of their present unemployment and their want of means to provide themselves against contingencies of a prolonged war, have rather tightened their belts and undergone many inconveniences, than accepted any attractive offers at the expense of their own conscience and principles. Their noble example draws from us an inspiration, which gives us not a little comfort at this time of trials and tribulations.

The impressions I have received during the past twelve months are so deeply rooted in my mind that they will likely be buried with me in my grave. They have increased my love of my country and my people; they have fostered in me the spirit of sacrifice; they have intensified my national feelings and patriotic fervor; they have rendered me somewhat apathetic toward the shedding of blood and the killing of fellow human beings; they have disturbed the peace of my mind and set my nerves always on edge; and they have also very much changed my outlook regarding my life and my future. In a word, they have made me a new being totally different from what I was twelve months ago. No wonder that this trying period has cut short many lives, and has also caused many others the loss of their good senses. May the next twelve months witness a complete reversal of the past unhappy events and bring us consolations in a way to recompense our past sufferings.

Who's Who in China

Y. Y. Tsang (Yale Yih Tsang), Government official; born at Chuchow, Anhwei, May 6, 1901; B.A. Fuh Tan University, 1922, with honors; went to the U.S.A. in 1923; attended the School of Education, University of Washington, Seattle, from 1924-27; awarded the Loretta Denny Fellowship from 1925-27 for two successive years; first Oriental to receive that honour in the State of Washington; conferred M.A. degree in 1926; attended one summer session at the University of Chicago, then returned to Washington; completed all requirements for the doctorate except the thesis, when he was called back to head the middle school of Fuh Tan University; elected president of Cosmopolitan Club, University of Washington, 1926; teacher of English, Fuh Tan Middle School, 1922-24; principal of said school 1927-29, concurrently professor of education, Fuh Tan University; and also in charge of the College Preparatory Department; dean of the College of Arts, Anhwei University, acting concurrently as Chief Secretary of the University, 1929; Head of Department of Education, National Labor University, 1929-32; Head of the Department of Education, Fuh Tan University, 1932-37; Dean of Faculties, Fuh Tan University, 1936-37; invited to the Lushan Conference in the summer 1937, at which he was strong advocate of armed resistance against Japanese aggression; Dean of Faculty the Joint University of Fuh Tan and Great China, 1937-38 at Kweiyang, Kweichow; appointed Director, Department of General Affairs, Ministry of Education, January, 1938; author of Chapter on Social Psychology, in Sun's Principles of Social Sciences 1929; and of Spotlights in the Theory of Education 1937, Lee Ming Book Co.; Editor of Rural Normal School Textbooks Series, Lee Ming Book Co.; Address: The Ministry of Education, Chungking, Szechuan.

章益字友三
Y. Y. Tsang (Yale Yih Tsang)

Physical Training Program Started by Japan

A new physical training program designed to improve the health standards of the youth of Japan has been announced by the Tokyo Ministry of Public Welfare. The Ministry will give badges to girls and young men who pass physical tests. The tests will be given to those between the ages of 15 and 25 and will include special exercises in ball throwing, jumping and running. Those receiving badges will be exempted from physical examinations when they seek employment.

Japanese Admit Chinese Cultural Losses Exceeded Ten Million Dollars

Losses suffered by Chinese universities, schools and cultural institutions in the Shanghai district as a result of the war, amounted to $10,360,000, according to an estimate published by the Japanese *Domei* service. Fifteen colleges and universities which were destroyed, (by Japanese bombers) were valued at $6,000,000, while 27 middle schools destroyed caused a loss of $2,100,000. About 42 primary schools which were destroyed caused a loss of $200,000 while losses suffered by other cultural institutions were placed at $2,000,000.

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In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM TAYLER VROOMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
WINIFRED CURTIS WOLFFE VROOMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 4343
Civil No. 2222
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, August 2, 1938.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
E. J. Collins, Dep. Clerk

The object of this suit is to secure a decree of divorce.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, on the 2nd day of August, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 28th day of July, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China, "Not to be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 28th day of July, 1938, William Tayler Vrooman, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant, Winifred Curtis Wolffe Vrooman, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 2nd day of August, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant. And it is

FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of August, 1938, the last day of publication of this Order; Otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By The Court,
NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

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Men and Events

N. F. Allman of the law firm of Allman, Davies and Kops, returned to Shanghai last week from a trip to Hankow.

Chen Chieh, recently appointed Ambassador to Germany, is scheduled to depart from Hankow for his post on August 20.

The cotton crop in North China, according to a report in the *Chugai, Tokyo,* on July 29, would be 500,000 piculs below original estimates.

Major-General Yoshio Kudo, who commanded Japanese troops in the battles of Woosung Creek, Tazang and Hangchow, returned to Tokyo on August 2.

Japanese population in Shanghai now numbers 31,000, an increase from 28,000 before the war, according to the *Shanghai Mainichi*, During the course of the hostilities last fall the population dropped to 5,000.

The *China Evening News* stated that Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai are purchasing Indian and American cotton for spinning 30 and 60 count yarns. The mills previously purchased their supplies in North China.

Dr. H. C. Mei, American-born Chinese resident of Shanghai, who has been in the United States with his family for several months, was the guest of honor and speaker of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, on August 6.

According to the *Wen Hui Pao*, the employes of the Chung Hwa Book Company, including printers, binders and office staff have demanded that the entire plant be removed from Shanghai to Kweilin or Wuchow in Kwangsi province. The printers have been on strike for several weeks.

Emperor Hirohito took the lead in the Tokyo campaign to sell gold articles to the Government, which started on August 4. The Emperor turned over to the Bank of Japan 70 articles of solid gold. However, he reserved the right to redeem the articles within two years.

J. B. Affleck, British Consul-General at Tientsin was given a handsome silver tea and coffee set by the Municipal Council of the British Concession, upon his recent retirement from the British consular service. Mr. Affleck joined the service in 1902 and served in nearly all the ports of China. He also served with the Chinese Labor Corps in France in the World War. He received the C. B. E. in 1929 and in 1935 was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

Mrs. Paul H. Bordwell, wife of the Acting General Manager of the Dollar Steamship Company, who has been in America with their two sons for several weeks, is expected to return to Shanghai on August 17. They sailed from San Francisco on Friday, August 5 on the President Coolidge.

Lt. General Nobutaka Shioten, managing director of the Japanese Aviation Society, flew from Tokyo to Shanghai on Aug. 5 on his way to Europe for an investigation of civil aviation conditions. He planned to spend most of the time in Germany, Italy, Poland, Holland and Belgium, returning by way of the United States in November.

Some 20 Chinese broadcasting stations in Shanghai have finally agreed to register with the office of the Superintendent of Broadcasting which was set up by the Japanese authorities here on April 1. The Chinese stations at first refused to comply with the order and closed down, but later compromised by placing themselves under the supervision of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The State Department on Aug. 6 published the text of the trade agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union which was signed in 1938 and recently prolonged to Aug. 6, 1939. The agreement provides for the Soviet Union to purchase U.S. $40,000,000 in America annually while the United States gives most favored nation treatment to imports from the Soviet Union.

According to the *Ta Kung Pao*, Hankow, a lecture tour conducted by Miss Lucy H. Tou, described as a "comely Chinese girl," was highly successful in arousing interest in China. Miss Tou is a native of Tientsin and received her early education at Nankai, following which she attended Yenching. After graduation she was appointed Dean of Women's College, Central China University. She was sent as a delegate to the World Student Federation in the U. S. A. and her talk was regarded as the best at the meeting. She has now been sent to Europe on a lecture tour of the chief cities.

Two well known American stage celebrities, who had visited in China in recent years, died last week. They were Pearl White, silent-film actress, who became internationally famous as the heroine of "Perils of Pauline," a serial which ran in theaters all over the world. She spent considerable time in Shanghai about three years ago. Miss White died in Paris on Aug. 5 at the age of 46. The other was Warner Oland, famous Swedish-American actor in the "Charley Chan" serial, who also spent considerable time in China two years ago. He died in a hospital at Stockholm of a liver complaint.

Miss Talitha Gerlach of the National Committee, Y.W.C.A., has gone to Hongkong and Manila. She is planning to return to Shanghai in September.

William L. Warden, member of the Board of Directors of the London *Daily Mail*, and previous editor of that paper, spent three days in Shanghai last week on his way home after a trip to Japan.

Han Yun-chieh, Minister of Economics of Manchukuo, arrived in Tokyo on August 3 for a conference with Seihin Ikeda, Finance Minister, prior to Mr. Han's departure for Europe on an investigation trip.

A party of Soviet Alpinists, 11 in number, departed from Moscow on August 2 for a trip of exploration into the Tienshan Mountains. They will attempt to climb the Bezymyanni peak which is 17,000 meters high and also will explore the Inylchyk glazier.

General Frank R. McCoy, who served as senior officer on the staff of Governor-General Leonard Wood in the Philippines and who occupied a prominent place in the early history of the Philippines, retired from active service on August 1. General McCoy served on the international commission which adjusted the situation at Shanghai following the Sino-Japanese hostilities here in 1932.

J. D. Greenway, Secretary of the British Embassy at Shanghai arrived in Hankow on August 1 to assume the position of Counsellor of Embassy in place of Douglas MacKillop, who has returned to England. Mr. MacKillop will not return to China but will take up an appointment at Riga. Mr. Greenway and staff where scheduled to proceed to Chungking shortly.

Nine men of the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry, formerly stationed at Tientsin, but now at Tacoma, Washington, were awarded decorations for bravery on August 5, for their action in unloading and protecting a cargo of munitions in the railway yards at Tientsin during the thick of the fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops last summer. The men continued their work despite the bullets which were striking about them.

Fred Cherry, an American 57 years old, who had resided in Shanghai for 30 years, died at his home here on Aug. 2 of heart failure. He was found dead in bed by one of his servants. Mr. Cherry was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a member of the local chapter of the American Legion. He was buried in the section of Bubbling Well Cemetery reserved for veterans of the Spanish War.

Major-General Yasuyuki Mishiyama, aged 85, staged a full-dress suicide, with himself as the victim, on August 5, according to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo. After attiring himself in full ceremonial attire he thrust a sword through his throat. He left a will stating that it went against his conscience to receive a pension while doing nothing to serve his country in the present emergency. He was a veteran of the first Russo-Japanese War.

Toru Hagihara, third secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China, stationed at Tientsin, has been transferred to the Japanese Legation in Holland. Rokuro Suzuki, second secretary of the Legation in Holland has been appointed Consul-General in Hanoi, Keijiro Inamata, secretary of the Home Office in Tokyo has been sent to Rome to assume the new position of "exchanger of information" with the Italian Government under the Anti-Comintern Pact.

The ashes of the late Dr. Shinzo Shinjo, head of the Japanese Shanghai Science Institute, who died in Nanking on Monday, Aug. 1, were brought to Shanghai on Aug. 4. They were met upon arrival by Mrs. Shinjo, Major-General Kumakichi Harada, chief of the Army Special Service Section and Masusaburo Amano, president of the Japanese Residents Corporation. A memorial service in Dr. Shinjo's honor was scheduled to be held at the Nishi Hongan Temple on Chapoo Road on August 10.

There are some 160 Americans, most of them engaged in various forms of missionary activity, now residing at interior points of Kiangsu province, according to a report issued in Shanghai this week. Included in the group are two or three businessmen and several consular officers, most of whom reside in Nanking. The report stated that a considerable number of American missionaries are still waiting in Shanghai for passes to return to their posts in the interior.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache in China, stationed at Shanghai, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., at the commencement exercises held on June 20. Mr. Arnold had previously received a similar degree from St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1919. In his address Mr. Arnold urged the students of the graduating class to become "not only good neighbors in the Far East, but also intelligent neighbors. The President of Pomona College is Dr. C. K. Edmunds, formerly president of Lingnan College, Canton.

According to the *Shanghai Nippo*, Miss Shidzuku Kawai, 28, Miss Hanako Kawai, 27, daughters of the late Taizo Kawai, of the Japanese Christian Federation, arrived in Shanghai on August 5 for the purpose of promoting Sino-Japanese amity. The father Taizo Kawai was previously connected with the "pacification" department of the Army in China, but became ill and died shortly after his return to Japan. On his deathbed he urged his daughters to come to China. The two girls were born in Los Angeles and are teachers in a girls school in Tokyo.

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In the United States Court for China

IN RE: ESTATE OF
ELEANOR MEADE GIBSON,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4344
Special Proceedings No. 2223
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, August, 1, 1938.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
By E. J. Collins, Dep. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Eleanor Meade Gibson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 7th day of February, 1939, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

George Frederick Shecklen,
Administrator of the Estate of Eleanor Meade Gibson, deceased.
c/o R.C.A. Communications, Room No. 202, Sassoon House, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

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G. Channing Smith, an American who formerly resided in Shanghai, committed suicide in Hongkong on August 8 by jumping from an upper floor of the Asia Building.

Chinese barbershops, located in areas now controlled by the Japanese, have suffered losses resulting from hostilities, fires and looting, amounting to more than $4,000,000 according to a report of the Barbershop Guild published in the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*.

George Darwin LaMont, Consul, who has been connected with the American Consulate-General at Harbin has been transferred to Shanghai where he will be stationed in future. Mr. LaMont was born at Albion, N. Y. and attended school at Phillips Exeter and Cornell. He has had service at Port au Prince, Kovno and Harbin. Mr. LaMont is married.

Dr. F. A. M. Noelting, for many years Far Ezastern manager of Du Pont de Nemours and Company, departed from Shanghai this week on his way to Brusseis, Belgium where he will be stationed in future. He was accompanied by Mrs. Noelting and their two daughters. Dr. Noelting was well known as an expert in the manufacture of artificial dies.

The *Shun Pao*, once leading newspaper in Shanghai with a daily circulation exceeding 150,000 is planning to resume publication in Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province, according to a *Kuomin* report from Hankow on Aug. 2. The paper suspended publication in Shanghai rather than submit to Japanese censorship and later resumed publication in Hankow.

A report in the *China Evening News*, July 5, stated that the Chinese authorities at Hankow were planning construction of a railway connection Chungking and Chengtu, Szechuen, with Tibet, by way of Sikong. It was thought, however, that the construction would present engineering difficulties more serious than anything yet met in railway construction in China as the country is largely mountainous.

Chun Bing-him, leading Chinese businessman and compradore for the British firm of A. R. Burkill and Sons, died in the Portugese Colony of Macao, near Canton, on Sunday, August 7. Mr. Chun was active in realestate affairs in the International Settlement and was a director of several rubber plantation companies. He was a native of Canton and came to Shanghai as a boy. Mr. Chun's home in the Hongkew area near Range Road and North Honan Road was burned by the Japanese during the hostilities in that district last fall.

According to a *Domei* report from Tokyo on July 27, T. V. Soong, Governor of the Bank of China and former Minister of Finance, who is now traveling in French Indo-China and Yunnan, is working on a plan to improve railway communication between Indo-China and Yunnan. The Japanese report also stated that China was planning the development of a new airforce to be based at Kunming and to be under the control of the Kwangtung provincial forces. The Japanese also alleged that the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote was trying to purchase the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on behalf of British interests in Hongkong. It was alleged that the object of the deal was to supply the National Government with funds.

Rev. E. W. Luccock Spoke at China Rally in New York

The Rev. Emory W. Luccock, Pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, was a speaker at a "China Rally" held at Madison Square Park, New York City on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war at Peiping. Other speakers included Dr. P. C. Chang, Olin D. Wannamaker, American Director of Lingnan University, Canton; T. A. Bisson, author of "Japan in China," and other works. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Dr. Grover Clark (since deceased) and Dr. James Yu, Consul-General in New York also delivered addresses over the radio. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons attended the massmeeting at Madison Square Park.

British Surgeon Said Japanese Used Mustard Gas

Dr. H. Balbot, British volunteer surgeon, who had been treating wounded Chinese soldiers brought to the Methodist Mission Hospital at Nanchang, reported on his arrival at Hankow on July 17 that the Japanese had used mustard gas in an attack at Matowchen. He said that 24 Chinese soldiers brought to the hospital for treatment, definitely had wounds which had been caused by mustard gas.

Ex-Kaiser's Grandson in Tokyo

Prince and Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia who are making a honeymoon trip around the world, arrived in Tokyo August 5. In view of the fact that their journey bears a purely private character, no ceremonies were arranged in their honor. Interviewed by newspaper correspondents, Prince Louis Ferdinand jokingly remarked he intends to prolong his honeymoon for 30 years longer.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Life of a Missionary

Goforth of China by Rosalind Goforth. Published by McClelland & Stewart Limited, Toronto, Canada. U.S.$2.00.

This is an absorbing book, though at times it could be improved from a literary point of view. Johathan Goforth, cheerful enthusiastic, optimistic and consecrated shines from its pages in ever increasing intensity. He had a singleness of purpose not often found even amongst missionaries. "This one thing I do" was his motto. From the day of his concersion at the age of 18 until the day of his passing at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, all else was subordinated to his great passion for winning men for the Kingdom.

Goforth had no easy life. We see him in the early years of his mission tramping the plains of North China from village to village in summer's burning heat and winter's bitter cold. He lived in dark and unsanitary houses and slept on brick beds covered with straw. There was never a murmur of complaint. It might be hard for the flesh to endure but was a great opportunity to show "What God Could Do." In later years when he entered a wider sphere of evangelism throughout China, it must still have been very different as anyone knows who has travelled to any extent off the beaten tracks in the interior of China. How much courage must it have taken for him to enter once more into the hardships of country itnerating when he opened his new field of labor in Manchuria when approaching the age of seventy. But there is never a murmur about it.

His faith and boundless optimism carried him through the greatest trails. It bore him up through those trying years of waiting outside the closed doors of his field of North Honan, that conservative and anti-foreign province which the great Hudson Taylor assured him he must enter on his knees. It carried him through the early riots as well as his long flight and narrow escapes from death during the Boxer Revellion. It remained with him throughout his long years of service and gave him courage, at an age when other men seek retirement, to go back and search for a new field of labor and establish a new mission. The same faith gave him the victory even over the blindness which befall him in the closing years of his life, so that, led round by the hand of a faithful Chinese follower, he could still zealously continue his work of winning souls for his Master.

Goforth had a charm of personality which won for him friends even from amongst his opponents. This characteristic was evident as early as his college days. The same fellow-students, who at first resented his tales of "experiences with sinners" and subjected him to great indignities on this account, later honored him by sending him forth on his mission to China, as their representative. Goforth was the first Canadian missionary to be supported in his work by his fellow-students.

Few missionaries have seen so much fruit for their labors. Called of God, he was privileged to found not one but two great mission. His influence extended far beyond the borders of his field. He was invited to speak in almost every province and travelling up and down the land he was privileged to bring blessing to large numbers of Christians and non-Christians of every sect and creed. People may differ and have differed from him in the methods used but all agree he was faithful in season and out of season, year in and year out, until well past the age when he might have retired to rest in the home. So great is his achievement that

Had Pimples On Her Face

SHE WAS ANAEMIC AND NERVY

"I found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills very good for pimples," states Miss G. Greves, of St. Helens, via St. Marys, Tasmania. "I had a lot of unsightly blotches and spots on my face, and became nervous and run-down. My nerves were very bad.

"My mother told me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and, after a few bottles I now feel very fit and well. My nerves are much better and all the pimples have disappeared."

Pimples, boils and sallow complexion are frequently due to poor, deficient blood, which also brings anaemic miseries and nervous troubles. These symptoms are destructive to fitness and attractive looks. You become languid and breathless, look sallow and your nerves feel on edge. Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and notice how the rich, red blood these pills help to create banishes your skin blemishes and strengthens your nerves and system throughout. Rosy cheeks, bright eyes, clear skin, new vigour and energy will soon make you attractive and fit. Get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay. At all chemists.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

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even those who have differed from him in his interpretation of scripture and who often found his outlook narrow and dogmatic, cannot but stand reverently before his great achievement. One look at the picture of that vast assembly which turned out to welcome and hear him, when, after many years he returned to his old station in Honan, tells even the casual observer that his hold on the hearts of men was deep.

In spite of this, the book might well have been called "The Goforth of China." Mrs. Goforth says she strove to keep herself in the back ground, yet one sees her always at her husband's side. Though she never says so, one cannot but feel frequently that she was called upon to pay a price for her husband's great optimism and other worldliness. But she pays it freely, even gladly, without a whimper. Suffer what she may, at every new advance in faith she is at her husband's side and always "in step."

That she had a harder struggle than her husband to gain the victory when fire took from them all their household goods or when sickness and death robbed them one by one of five children, all who know something of a mother's heart, will understand. It is interesting to see how she is helped by a few words of comfort from her beloved husband. There is a touching scene quoted from the record in her diary of their last country trip in Manchuria:

> "Neither of us is sleeping well. Unfortunately, we did not bring our camp cots, thinking the straw on the k'ang would make our beds sufficiently soft, but alas! we made a mistake! The kind of straw obtained here seems to pack into hard lumps. Last night, when unable to get into a comfortable position, I said, rather complainly, 'of, but it is hard!' Jonathan replied 'Yes, I know it is, but let us endure it for the work's sake—it will be but for a few days.'"

And she did, though very soon after she had a serious collapse which forced them to return speedily to the homeland for the last time.

In writing the story of her husband's many long years of work in China, the author has very wisely chosen to avoid discussions of political conditions. With the one exception of the Boxer year, when they made their long and dangerous journey by cart from Honan to Hankow, the Goforths were able to remain at their post through all the ups and downs of political upheavals. Mrs. Goforth only raises the veil on one occasion to give us a glimpse to show how war raged around them in Manchuria and electrified wires put up for defence on every hand. Her only comment is that they had to live with bags packed for a flight which fortunately they were not obliged to make.

Mrs. Goforth is to be congratulated on putting out so interesting a story. It was no light under taking for one advanced in years and so recently bereaved of her beloved life-long partner. It has been for her a pilgrimage of love and no doubt during the writing she was upheld by the sense of her husband's presence for such a spirit as that of Johnathan Goforth must live on. We must not blame her if at times the light of the mission was dimmed by that which she saw radiating from the face of her husband for after all, the book is not concerned with the mission as such but with "Goforth of China."

MARGARET H. BROWN.

A Study of Indo-China

French Indochina by Virginia Thompson, Ph.D. Published by the American Council, the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, the Macmillan Co. U.S.$3.00.

As the author with full reason points out "works on Indo-China in languages other than French are few and negligible." Miss Thompson's certainly fills a gap and will be welcome by all English language students of political affairs.

Miss Thompson's intention seems to have been to give her readers a complete picture of Indo-china as it is today, under French colonization. This clearly appears from the division of her book, which comprises chapters on Annamite culture, French Administration in Indo-China, Economics in Indo-China, Contact of Civilizations, Peoples of Indian Culture, Reaction to the French Colonization in Indo-China.

Such a work cannot but have defects arising from its too ambitious scope. The reading of the book clearly shows that Miss Thompson is a specialist in economic and social questions. Chapters dealing with these problems are extremely interesting and substantial, while on other questions, such as Annamite civilization, reaction to the French colonization, native customs etc. . . ., Miss Thompson seems to have taken at their face value many assertions she found in French books of very unequal value.

Very interesting information is to be found on the economic structure of Indo-China, notably on the production and marketing of rice, as well as a clear analysis of the mining industry, together with the story of important coal concerns in the Indo-Chinese Union.

This study is followed by a thorough and excellent examination of social conditions in the country. The author especially provides interesting information on the Annamite capitalist-landowners.

> "Annamite capitalist-landowners have strongly benefited by the colonial regime. In them France has created not a bourgeoisie but a plutocracy. For a dozen French fortunes in Indo-China, there are twenty Annamite and a hundred Chinese. This class constitutes a danger to rural economy as well as to Frence's political sovereignity . . . . During the depression, it was principally this group which tightened credit and provoked many forced sales . . . ."

The activity of Chinese emigrants to IndoCchina is also thoroughly studied, with a penetrant view of the situation:

> "Chinese commerce is so grafter on the native production that it forms a real menace. Not a farmer himself, the Chinese controls farming—as is illustrated by the Chinese domination of rice, the colony's major export. The same is true of fishing and other kinds of productions." . . . .

The chapter on French Administration in Indo-China and on social and labor legislation in the Union are perhaps the most interesting part of the book. The detailed study of the work performed by the different governors of the country may appear somewhat arid but luminously points out one of the most discouraging features of colonial administration: every time a man of good will become governor of a colony, his work is bound to satisfy exactly no one: he is too radical for metropolitan interests, too tyrannic for the natives.

Miss Thompson's book is the first one to give to the English language reader a summary of the very important measures recently decided for Indo-China by the Government of M. Leon Blum. These laws which are of paramount significance for world colonization and might well mark the beginning of a new trend in colonization have been almost unnoticed abroad.

For the first time, the native worker has been admitted to benefit by all measures of social protection enjoyed by the laborers of most advanced industrial countries."

> "The 1937 completion of the labour code begun by Governor General Alexandre Varenne was inspired by the liberal laws of the Blum Government. Women labour has been regulated with prohibition of night work; children under twelve can no longer be hired as labourers; the former ten hour day has been reduced to nine hour and in 1938 will be further diminished to eight. One day's rest a week is obligatory and the workers have a right to paid vacations. This will be completed by the fixation of a minimum salary for all workers, based on the local needs and conditions in each province. A minute inquiry was required to lay down rules for this last edict and it was conducted by a Franco-Native committee named by Governor Robin. Further provisions provide for a more complete accident and compensation insurance and the arbitration of labour conflicts."

The book of Miss Thompson is indispensable to every one interested in colonial and Far Eastern affairs.

P. D.

Two Japanese Pilots Captured

Two Japanese pilots who were taken prisoners when their airplane made a forced landing at Sincheng, south of Chengchow, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in southern Honan, August 4, were sent to Loyang the next day for detention. The airplane was forced down owing to the shortage of gasoline. The machine was in perfect condition.

Interest on Liberty Bonds to Be Paid

The first payment of interest amounting to $20,000,000 will be paid to the holders of the Liberty Bonds on August 31, 1938, according to the Ministry of Finance. The interest will be paid by the Central Bank of China, all over the country.

DOES BOTTLE BOTHER BABY?

IF SO Mrs. Robert E. Brandon, of Markham, Ontario, has this message for you: "As so often happens to bottle-fed babies, stomach trouble and constipation were so troublesome we despaired of ever raising our first baby. A neighbour recommended Baby's Own Tablets and they proved so satisfactory we have never been without them for over thirteen years, with the result we have five extra sturdy childen. So far they have missed all the so-called children's diseases and four of the five were bottle fed."

And Mr. M. Butchart, of Toronto, says this: "Baby's Own Tablets are excellent for bottle-fed babies as they assist in digesting foods which cause indigestion."

Baby's Own Tablets are equally effective in diarrhoea, simple croup, colic, colds, simple fever and teething troubles, also to expel worms.

Sweet-tasting, easy to take, safe for the most delicate baby. Never be without Baby's Own Tablets—sickness so often strikes in the night. Of chemists everywhere.

85-420

Mongolia in Japan's Course of Empire*

KALGAN, otherwise known as Changchiakow, is the seat of the South Chahar Autonomous Government and also the Federation of Autonomous Governments of the Mongol Provinces, consisting of the South Chahar, North Shansi (Tatung) and Kweisui (Kweihua and Suiyuan) autonomous governments, all of which are included in the Inner Mongol Provinces. Kalgan can be reached in eight hours by train from Peiping. What strikes travellers most on reaching there is the impression that they have left a civilian zone for a military one.

Before the Federation came into existence on October 28 last year, the Mongol Provinces went through a checkered history. A movement to acquire "high degree autonomy of Mongolia" was started by Prince Teh in 1933. It developed into the establishment of the Pailingmiao Autonomous Political Commission, the outbreak of the second Changpei Incident and the East Suiyuan Incident, the establishment of the Chahar Military Government by the National Government of China, and others that provided the background for the perpetuation of the autonomous rule of Mongolia by Mongols. The Federation is, so to speak, the first step toward realization of the Mongolian racial aspirations.

A clear line of distinction, therefore, should be drawn between the Federation itself and the "Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic" at Peiping, which is a regime conducted by Chinese. Economically, the two regimes are destined to co-operate closely, but, politically, they are not on the same footing. The former has no sea coast in the domain of its rule and is concerned with the development of the interior. The South Chahar and North Shansi Administrations are led by Chinese, but are founded on the co-incidence of Japan's anti-Comintern policy and the racial movement of the Mongols. The two regimes, therefore, are inseparable from each other. The Federation should not be regarded as a mere liaison organ of the three regimes in the Mongol Provinces. The Federation has been considerably strengthened, as its directive organs, formally consisting of the general affairs, money market, industrial and transportation committees, have been increased to six with the financial and commercial committees added in preparation for the construction of Mongolia.

Bulwark Against Communism

The three Autonomous Governments are destined to share the responsibility against anti-Comintern penetration and activity in the Mongol districts. None should, therefore, fall behind the other in perfecting the campaigns against communist advance. In this sense, they constitute a new State structure, different in principle and substance from that of a federated State combined on a mere geographical basis.

The money market policy has reaped the quickest and most effective success of all measures of economic construction in the Mongol districts. Before the outbreak of the China Incident, there were small-scale banks at Kalgan and Suiyuan serving as central financing organs for the surrounding areas. Shansi provincial notes were in circulation at Tatung. The notes of the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China and the Communications Bank, all of the National Government, also were circulated in Inner Mongolia. The need for the unification of financing system and currency circulation was felt acutely. Incidental to the founding of the South Chahar regime at Kalgan in October, the South Chahar Bank was established, by which notes were issued. Japanese and Manchoukuo notes were circulated on par with the bank notes. Any notes other than Japanese, Manchoukuo and Mongolian notes were prohibited from circulation. This bank later became the Mongolian Provincial Bank. The new bank has an authorized capitalization of Yen 12,000,000, subscribed in equal parts by the three Autonomous Governments, and is under the control of the Federation. It opened to business on December 1. It completely unified the currency circulation in Inner Mongolia. New notes will be issued on April 1. The circulation of new notes in the Mongol Provinces is about Yen 5,700,000, while that of old ones of various banks totals about Yen 12,840,000. Conversion into the new notes is going on satisfactorily, but it will take a long time before all of the old notes disappear.

The development of natural resources is going on according to the defence-first principle, which can be summed up in the Mongolian three-year industrial development plan. The Lungyen Iron Mine in South Chahar contains ores of about 60 per cent. Coal is abundant in the provinces. Other mineral deposits, including tungsten, asbestos, molybdenum etc. are also found. The Mongolian plateau produces an immense amount of rock salt and soda. The coal and iron deposits offer good prospects for the establishment of heavy industry in Mongolia, while the salt and soda deposits make possible the development of a chemical industry. Wool and camel's hair add to the country's assets. Extensive research will be conducted on these natural resources shortly.

As to the Lungyen Iron Mine, the Kochu Koshi (Hingchung Kungsu) has been operating it since December last year and about 60 tons of its ores are shipped to Japan daily. A Mongolian Provincial Electric Communications Company was founded at Kalgan in February. It has a capitalization of Yen 12,000,000, a quarter paid up, and is a joint enterprise of Japan and Mongolia, each investing Yen 6,000,000.

Through co-operation of the Kochu interests and the Japan Electric Power Federation, consisting of the "Big Five" power companies, a Mongolian Provincial Electricity Company will be established shortly. In North China towns small-scale steam electric power companies have been doing business, but most of them are carrying on wheat flour milling concurrently to make good deficits on the power and light business.

Speaking of transportation, the extension of air routes operated by the Manchukuo Air Transportation Company to Mongolia and the reconstruction of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway are contemplated. The latter will be left to the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway traffic between Peking and Kalgan has been restored to six daily return trips and that between Peking and Paotow to three trips. Various engineering defects on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway will have to be remedied in the future. The famous Chuyang Pass tunnel on the railway is too steep and needs reconstruction. This railway is destined to be extended to Wuyuan, the westernmost town of Suiyuan Province, and further to Ninghsia Province. A motorbus traffic company will be established shortly. It will open many lines with an aggregate length of 6,000 kilometres on a four-year plan. In three years hence 250 buses are expected to operate these lines.

The way in which Inner Mongolia is going to be developed by monopoly companies is different from the policy according to which the Japanese authorities are trying to develop other parts of North China. The underlying idea is to realize a speedy completion of the defence structure in consideration of military importance of the area.

By Tomio Goto, in the Bungei Shunju.

Exodus From Hankow

The general exodus from Hankow assumed increased proportions August 6 when the diplomatic missions of France, Italy and Holland were transferred to Chungking, new seat of the Chinese Central Government. Of the Chinese Ministries, all except the War and Transportation Offices were removed to Chungking last week.

The flight of the civil population from the city has also been going on at a rapid rate during the past few days as the Japanese are approaching the Hankow area, reports from Ichang, located upstream from Hankow, stating that river steamers are transporting an average of 3,000 persons daily to the interior of the country. The principal business districts of Hankow and Wuchang are now practically deserted.

That the Japanese have made the town a definite object to be taken or destroyed, became increasingly evident August 6 when 27 Japanese bombing planes, escorted by 36 pursuit planes appeared over the city and dropped over 100 large bombs, most of them lighting on the aerodrome and its immediate environs. Chinese anti-aircraft batteries succeeded in shooting down one of the Japanese bombers, Chinese reports state.

Lu Tso-fu, Administrative Vice-Minister of Communications, left Chungking for Hankow August 6 by airplane. Lu is going to make additional arrangements for the evacuation of civilians from the Wu-Han area (Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang). Special transportation facilities will be placed at the disposal of the Wu-Han authorities by the Ministry of Communications, so as to facilitate the exodus of civilians.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AFTER A YEAR WAR

(Continued from page 363)

created may be guessed from these stories:

"One day one of the cabinet ministers in the Government, a man who is a non-Christian, remarked that he was studying the Bible. Someone asked him, 'Are you a Christian?' 'No,' he replied, 'but I see that the people in the country who are the most self-sacrificing are the Christians; therefore there must be something in Christianity.' Another story has just come to us from a different source in Hankow. An official was visiting a well run refugee camp which occupies part of the premises in the Methodist Girls School in Hanyang. An air raid alarm was sounded while he was there. The girls went down to their basement shelter in perfect order and quietness. When he was leaving the school this official said: 'Hitherto I've always opposed Christianity. But what I've seen today of your camp and your quiet order in time of danger has absolutely changed me. I want to know more of Christianity.' In both these stories it was the life and witness of Chinese Christians."

That the special work done in the field of relief was appreciated, we can judge from the remarks made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the prayer meeting in Wuhan on April 6th when she said:

"You know how missionaries have succoured the wounded, have helped our refugees and have faced the bayonets, cannons and bombs and have stood their ground. The Generalissimo and I feel that no words which we could speak could sufficiently express our debt of gratitude to the missionary body all over China who have been a help to the distressed and the best of friends to the hundreds of thousands of refugees."

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1938.

TRAFFIC IN TRAGEDY

(*Continued from page 344*)

coal, 48 pounds
kindling wood, 3 pounds

In an effort to develop initiative and the will to work among refugees, several projects have been started. In one program under way 25,000 women's trousers are being made. The cloth and thread is furnished and the refugees are doing the work. Estimated cost of the project was originally $7,000, but with rising prices, the program may eventually cost more. Over 40,000 individual towels have been passed out in an effort to out the spread of trachoma. Refugees may be called to take part in this work.

Weaving, basket-making, fan-making, embroidery and similar projects are also carried on in efforts to teach refugees self-reliance. The ambitious camp members, however, have already left the fold for work on their own. Among the remainder, there is developing what, in the United States, would be termed a "WPA complex." Some refugees are coming to the conclusion they will be taken care of whether or not they work. One way to push the lazy ones to work outside the camps, in the opinion of Dr. Baker, is to give them more wheat and beans than rice; the former two items are not only more healthy, but are less appealing to the average refugee. The intent is to make camp life as healthy as possible, but not a life wholly to be desired by the lazy.

Ta Tao's Interference

Embroidery work among the refugees, however, is fairly popular. The was such a fine market for the product that, at one time, a special camp with a capacity for 5,000 workers, was contemplated. A foreigner was willing to buy the output of the camp at low mass production rates and export the goods. A 13-mow plot of land on Yu Yuen road outside the Settlement was avaliable and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch were to supervise the plant.

There was Japanese-sponsored Ta Tao (puppet government) intervention, however. The Ta Tao claimed it had other civic building plans for the property. The Japanese consulate said that other sites could be procured, but the conflicting authorities of the Ta Tao, Japanese naval, military and consular offices have built up a red tape barrier beyond the dreams of the most bureaucratic boondoggler.

Repatriation of the refugees is almost at a standstill. Those remaining in camps either have no homes, or there is fighting in the region of their homes.

Dr. Baker expects the S.I.R.C. rationing rolls to drop another 20,000 or 30,000, but "there will be a permanent refugee problem" he said, as long as guerilla warfare and the "scorched earth" policy last. Death will account for some diminishing of the relief problem. The death rate of the Shanghai Emergency Relief committee camps, which may be taken as a fair average, has been 33.35 per 1,000 refugees.

A new generation is rising in the camps. Children of the refugees are taught the three R's in makeshift schools under the supervision of Dr. H. C. Chen, Chinese municipal education director. About 25,000 youngsters get a schooling in the camps, but there are 20,000 untutored. Adult education is also getting under way with 9,280 listed as getting instruction.

All these figures do not include the unsupervised refugees, of whom there are thousands—beggars, coolies, roustabouts, their women and their progeny. They wander the streets, sleep in alleys, vacant lots, wrecked buildings; they are an extra drag on a city facing a depression. They are human beings struck down by tragedy and must be cared for.

One year after the beginning of the Battle of Shanghai the effects in human misfortune are costing millions, and they will go on costing money, time and energy. Highest of all is the cost in human suffering.

ONLY THE SWORD IS LEFT

(*Continued from page 353*)

had, for some time, to bow to the will of Japan because they are afraid of her; because they are still mesmerized by Japan's insistence that she is invincible. That is a bit strange to us after what the past ten months of unequal combat have revealed. However, if Japan proves herself to be invincible, she will—with the probable unintended acquiescence and indirect help of the democratic governments—conquer China, and will, eventually, leave her footprints and her bomb-prints not only upon the earth of China and the sands of time, but upon the soil and character of many occidentally controlled lands.

However, Shakespeare emphasizes that "reputation is a false imposition oft got without merit," and we are inclined to wonder a little if Japan really deserves the reputation for invincibility which she has continued to acquire. It is rather ironical that we, of China, should be the ones to be putting that question to the great powers. They ought, indeed, in the colloquial of America, to be "telling us." After all, we are but amateurs in this business of international warfare on a big scale.

NANKING WAR TOLL SET AT 246,000,000

(*Continued from page 348*)

persons as being taken away under military arrest. Of these people very few were heard from in any way up to June. The fate of these people gives reason to think that most of them were killed earlier in the period, the reported explains.

Investigators gathering data for the committee found that 89 per cent of the deaths and 90 per cent of the injuries occurred as a result of the violence by soldiers after December 13 when the occupation of the city was entirely completed.

Farmers' Loss Is Heavy

Farmers who used to till the land in the four and one-half *hsiens* surrounding the city of Nanking have suffered damages amounting to some $41,000,000 as a result of the war. Although the figures on the war losses sustained by the farms only cover a limited area around the former Chinese capital, the survey, it is pointed out, furnishes a cross-section picture of the devastation of Chinese farms throughout the country as a result of the fighting and its attendant destruction.

The agricultural survey made by Dr. Smythe and his assistants attempted to cover the Ningchu area, a natural and historical unit of six *hsiens* grouped around Nanking. However, prevailing circumstances only permitted the survey to be carried out in four and one-half *hsiens*, in which there lived in March some 1,500,000 people, the report explains.

Calculating on the basis of the family, Dr. Smythe points out, the damages amounting to $41,000,000 average $220 per family. Explaining the significance of this figure, Dr. Smythe emphasizes that according to the study made by Dr. J. Lossing Buck, the annual income per farm family in east central China is $289.

Studying the damages in terms of income, Dr. Smythe explains that the margin of savings and the possible rate of accumulating farm capital are so small that the loss of three-fourths of a year's income constitutes a fearful blow to farm families, both in productive power and in the standard of life. In analyzing the losses, Dr. Smythe and his assistants found that damages to farm buildings amounted to $24,000,000 or 39 per cent of the total reported losses. This figure shows that each farm family lost something like $129 worth of buildings as a result of the war.

Labor Animals Killed

Labor animals were second in importance among the types of losses, the booklet reports. Some 123,000 heads of buffaloes, donkeys and oxen, valued at $6,700,000 were lost in the *hsiens*. The report explains that by this figure, each farm family in the Nanking area suffered a loss of $36 worth of farm animals.

Some $5,240,000 worth of farm implements, consisting of 13 per cent of the total reported losses, were also destroyed as a result of the war. Most of the destroyed tools, the report adds, consisted of wooden implements which were burned either as fuel or destroyed when the houses were set afire.

Some 1,100,000 *shih tan* of stored grain, valued at $4,200,000, represented another huge item which was destroyed because of the war. Crops destroyed in the area were proportionally small, the report reveals. However, even this comparatively small amount of destruction constituted a real burden to the farm families, who depend upon the planting for their income. More than 8 per cent of the area planted under wheat was destroyed, chiefly by the soldiers' feeding of animals. In Kiangning and Kuyung hsien, the study reveals, 40 to 50 per cent of the intensively cultivated vegetable gardens was lost to the farmers. It was estimated that $765,000 worth of crop, averaging $4 per per family, was lost, the report states.

In estimating the yields of the winter crops, Dr. Smythe states that the prospect lies between 41 and 63 per cent of the normal harvest. In terms of providing food for the farmers, this yield means that each family will have on the average 3.40 *shih tan* of barley and wheat. This amount of grain would feed them for less than seven weeks. In his city, survey, Dr. Smythe found the picture dismal for employment and earning of the present population of Nanking. Of the 221,000 residents, only 9 per cent, or 20.500 people are in gainful occupation. This figure contrasted sharply with the fact that before the war, some 88,000 people among the group were employed.

Unemployment Mounts

In their survey, Dr. Smythe's investigators found that 37,050 families, or 78 per cent, reported that they have no earnings. The number of families reporting insufficient income to maintain life was 44,650 or 94 per cent of all the families in the city. Dr. Smythe points out that recovery, in any appreciable measure, cannot come to Nanking unless a feeling of security prevails among the population and freedom of transport is allowed. Without these conditions and without outside aid, the report indicates, the long-suffering population of Nanking is doomed to another period of want and suffering.